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WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, overcast with rain, 7-13 (46-55). LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy. Temps 9-13 (48-55). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Wednesday, cloudy. Temps. 12-20 (54-68). NEW YORK: Wednesday, showers. Temps. 13-18 (55-68).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior		
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.		
Austria	12 S.	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 NKr.		
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	1 £22.00	Oman	0.540 Rial		
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.		
Cyprus	200 Mils	Jordan	310 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials		
Denmark	3.75 DKr.	Kenya	Sh. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials		
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	90 Ptas.		
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	£3.00	Sweden	3.00 SKr.		
Eire	30 P.	Libya	LDin. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 Fr.		
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	28 L.Fr.	Tunisia	1.75 Din.		
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T£ 17.50		
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35		
Great Britain	75 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.		

Minister Threatens to Quit

Moves to Oust Begin Defeated by Knesset

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23 (WP) — A tense atmosphere surrounded Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government tonight as the Israeli parliament voted on five separate motions of no confidence and Agriculture Minister Aerial Sharon threatened to quit the government if the controversial Elon Moreh settlement in the West Bank is dismantled.

All four motions to overturn Mr. Begin's government were defeated by the massive majority of the Likud coalition, but Mr. Sharon's threat presented the prime minister with a seemingly insoluble dilemma: Mr. Begin can either order the settlement dismantled and incur the wrath of the conservative factions of his fragile coalition, or he can ignore yesterday's high court decree that Elon Moreh be evacuated within 30 days.

Government sources said Mr. Begin notified Mr. Begin that he would hold the Elon Moreh settlers, who have camped near the West Bank town of Nablus, that the only reason he had remained in the Cabinet this long is to support the settlement movement.

Mr. Begin is understood to have asked Mr. Sharon to find an alternative solution, possibly involving the transfer of the Elon Moreh settlers about five miles to the east of the site that the high court said was improperly expropriated from private Arab land. Mr. Sharon is said to have replied to Mr. Begin that he could not remain in any government that uprooted the settlers.

A confrontation seemed assured when leaders of Gush Emunim, the ultranationalist settlement movement, said that Elon Moreh will never be moved because of the principle involved that nationalistic motives — and not security needs — should dictate decisions on new settlements.

The settlers reportedly were digging in tonight for a siege defense of their outpost, and Gush Emunim leaders vowed to forcibly resist attempts by the army to evict them.

The Jewish agency, meanwhile, reportedly was exploring ways of converting Elon Moreh to a military settlement, while seeking public domain land where the outpost could be resettled.

In the Knesset, meanwhile, Labor opposition leader Shimon Peres said that, if the government's performance were put to a national vote, the Likud government would be ousted. He blamed the Likud government for the Elon Moreh dilemma and vowed that the Labor Party would not tolerate any government tricks to preserve the settlement.

Former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan voted with the government, but he refused to commit himself to future votes on no confidence. Mr. Dayan, who resigned Sunday as foreign minister, said today that his disagreements with Mr. Begin's Likud coalition transcended procedural matters and involved his concept about the ultimate and permanent status of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Dayan Meets Press

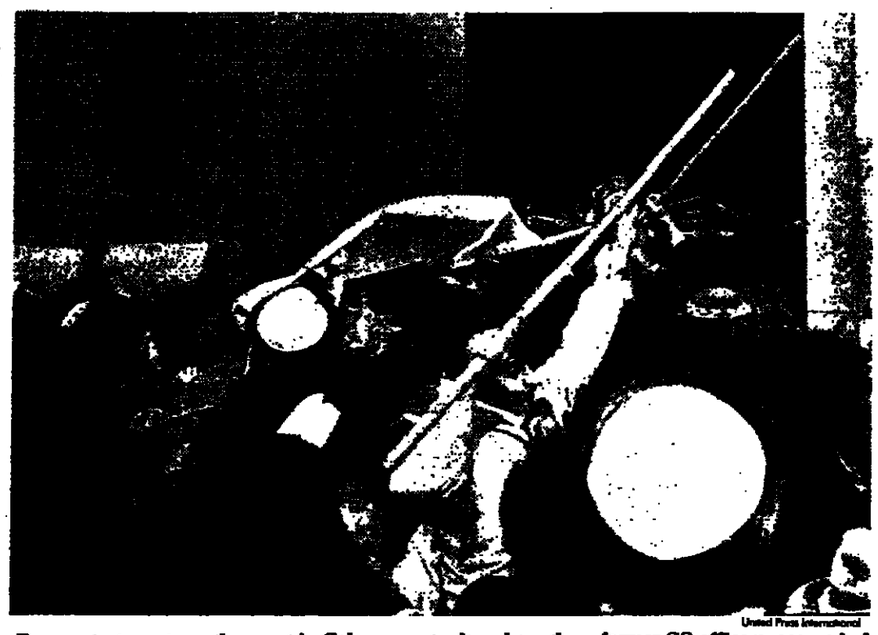
In his first news conference since resigning, Mr. Dayan said that he "would not prefer Israeli sovereignty over all the million and a quarter Arabs [in the occupied areas] if there is a better way."

"The question is not only how we technically carry out the negotiations with the Egyptians on autonomy, but how we visualize the final status . . . the permanent status of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Will it become part of the sovereignty of Israel, or will it not? Is this what we are after or not?" Mr. Dayan asked.

While it was widely known that Mr. Dayan had substantive differences with Mr. Begin on West Bank policy, this was the closest he has come to pinpointing those differences, other than to say there were ones of technique and of how Palestinian autonomy negotiations should be conducted.

While Mr. Dayan made it clear what he would not accept for a permanent status of the West Bank — a Palestinian state and closed borders — his specific vision for the territory remained elusive, except for hints at a Palestinian federation with Jordan.

Mr. Dayan also said he would remain in the Knesset, but he said he has no intention of forming a new party and that he doubted he would join another Cabinet. He said he plans to write a book on the Camp David accords, to travel and to give lectures.



United Press International

Demonstrators storm the court in Cologne yesterday where three former SS officers, accused of deporting Jews from France to extermination camps during World War II, are being tried.

Nazi Trial In Cologne In Tumult

By John Vinocur

COLOGNE, Oct. 23 (NYT) — A major war crimes trial, likely one of the last of its kind, began in tumult today, with screams in the courtroom, fighting between demonstrators and police, and then, in contrast, the reading out in monotone of the lists of trains and human cargoes that represented the defendants' alleged role in the Nazi slaughter of Europe's Jews.

With five injuries reported, the scenes at the Cologne state court occasionally bordered on chaos: relatives of concentration camp victims trying to force their way into the courthouse with lowered flagstaffs, witnesses chanting in the courtroom, photographers standing on tables covered with documents, and defense lawyers using their black robes to shield from the photographers the three men the prosecution says were key organizers of the deportation to Auschwitz of tens of thousands of Jews from German-occupied France.

"He's no mister, don't call that beast mister!" a man wearing a yellow badge bearing the legend "Jew of France" shouted from the spectators' gallery when Judge Heinz Fassbender addressed Ernst Heinrichsohn, one of the defendants, as the trial began.

With courtroom decorum barely intact, the judge called back across the wood-paneled chamber, "You be quiet. Under federal law, all the people who are charged with crimes, regardless of their gravity, are to be treated courteously. That procedure will continue here."

Then the judge continued with the identification of the defendants: Heinrichsohn, 59, mayor of the Bavarian town of Burgstadt, and a former SS functionary; Herbert Hagen, 66, wearing a brown tweed jacket and gray turtle neck sweater, former chief of the SS information service's Jewish section and commander of the Nazi police force in France's Atlantic region; and Kurt Lischka, 70, the former deputy occupation chief of Paris, who sat in a cheap blue suit clutching his hands together to stop them from trembling.

Moments later, Mr. Lischka and Mr. Hagen with heads bowed, Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Associated Press

Former Gestapo officer Kurt Lischka sits in the Cologne courtroom dock yesterday, guarded by a German justice official.

Arms Offer to Morocco By U.S. Upsets Algeria

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 23 (NYT) — Morocco reacted with satisfaction and Algeria and the Sahara guerrilla movement with tempered anger today to the proposal of the Carter administration to sell armed reconnaissance planes, helicopter gunships and armored personnel carriers to the Moroccan Army, bogged down in a war in the contested Western Sahara.

In Rabat, Morocco, the pro-government afternoon daily Maroc Soir bannered: "President Carter agrees to give Moroccan Army modern weapons to defend the country." The newspaper declared that Morocco in the Sahara is confronted by a Socialist and Communist coalition in which "mercenaries are recruited by Algeria, financed by Libya and armed by the Soviet Union."

But in Algiers, the state-run El Shaab observed in a long editorial: "The American government has chosen to ignore the Saharan people, turned its back on international legitimacy and abandoned its neutrality in exchange for supporting a policy of aggression and expansion by force."

Algeria and Libya furnish the bulk of the Soviet-made weapons and financial backing for the Polisario Front guerrillas, thought to number about 10,000, who since 1975 have been fighting for the independence of the phosphate-rich former colony of the Spanish Sahara.

Sharp Reverses

This summer, after Mauritania abandoned its claim to the southern third of the former colony and withdrew from the war, King Hassan II proclaimed the entire territory to be Moroccan. But lately his 40,000-man expeditionary force has suffered sharp reverses at the hands of the highly mobile guerrillas. Today Algiers-based foreign journalists were reported being escorted to Mahbess, the closest Moroccan outpost to the Algerian frontier, which the guerrillas claimed they overran last week.

In a similar propaganda operation, the Moroccans last week flew journalists and some diplomats to Smara, the spiritual center of the western Sahara, to demonstrate that it was still in their hands after a fierce battle. The Moroccan commander in the region was reported to have said that 300 to 400 enemy dead were found around Smara.

In Rabat, a well-placed informant said Moroccan military circles "heartily welcomed" the Carter administration decision, which is subject to the approval of Congress. For some time, Moroccan and foreign military analysts have argued that the U.S. reconaissance planes would enable F-5 and Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers to more accurately target Polisario columns, which have held the initiative for more than a year.

The growing boldness of the guerrilla attacks, including raids into uncontested southern Morocco, appear to have cut sharply into Moroccan morale in the desert region, where troops are infrequently rotated. The arms decision by the United States, which does not recognize Morocco's annexation of the Western Sahara, seems certain to give morale a boost.

In Madrid, a spokesman for the guerrillas regretted the U.S. decision. "It is easier to move King Hassan II to negotiations than to create another conflict and confront the whole African continent," he said, referring to a resolution by the Organization of African Unity urging self-determination for the territory.

The resolution, adopted at the July summit in Monrovia, Liberia, was one of a series of setbacks for Morocco in international forums.

Saudi Arabia, which has repeatedly attempted and failed to mediate between Algeria and Morocco over the Sahara, is reported to have said it will pay for the new U.S. arms.

In recent weeks, Egypt, breaking out of its isolation in the Arab world, is reliably reported to have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Carter Moves to Give Trade Deal to China

By R. Gregory Nokes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP) — President Carter today sent to Congress a trade agreement granting most-favored-nation treatment to China, which would give it tariff advantages not available to the Soviet Union.

In letters to the presiding officers of the Senate and House, Mr. Carter said, "Conclusion of this agreement is the most important step we can take to provide greater economic benefits to both countries from this relationship.

"It will also give further impetus to the progress we have made in our overall relationship since normalization of our diplomatic relations earlier this year."

The agreement should make possible an expansion of U.S.-China trade to $5 billion a year by 1985, up from $1.2 billion last year, said Kempton Jenkins, deputy secretary of commerce for East-West trade.

Trade Forecast

Mr. Jenkins said the expected $5 billion in two-way trade by 1985 will be made up of $4 billion in U.S. exports and $1 billion in imports from China. But he said the trade agreement is designed to strengthen trade in both directions.

Mr. Carter also signed a proclamation waiving requirements of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the trade act as they apply to China. He thus lifted the restriction that prohibit most-favored-nation treatment for Communist countries which fail to allow free emigration of their citizens.

By law, the waiver will not take effect unless Congress agrees. The Jackson-Vanik amendment is named for its sponsors, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio.

The United States has yet to extend most-favored-nation trade treatment to the Soviet Union, which has refused to offer the assurances on emigration policies that Sen. Jackson wanted. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said the administration still hopes it can work out most-favored-nation treatment for the Soviet Union.

Jackson's Support

Sen. Jackson said today that he believes Congress should approve the new trade status for China because that country "has complied fully with the requirements of the law."

Mrs. Kreps, who inititalled the trade agreement during a visit to China in May, said that she thinks chances Congressional approval are good, provided the lawmakers receive assurances that China will limit textile exports to the United States.

Some members of Congress have said they will be reluctant to approve a trade accord that does not include an agreement on texile exports to the United States. The United States set arbitrary limits on textile imports after negotiations on the issue were unsuccessful.

Mrs. Kreps said the textile issue is being discussed with Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang, who arrived yesterday for a 10-day visit to the United States.

SALT 'Killer' Rejected by Senate Panel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today voted, 8 to 7, to reject a "killer" amendment to the SALT-2 treaty that would have asserted the right of the United States to match the Soviet Union's strength in heavy nuclear-tipped missiles.

The vote was the closest test to date of the committee's willingness to forgo adopting amendments that almost certainly would force new strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union and possibly delay the arms control process for years.

Three Democrats joined four Republicans in voting for the amendment, which was offered by Senate Republican leader Howard Baker of Tennessee.

In more than two hours of debate, Sen. Baker contended that the U.S. SALT negotiators failed to live up to Senate instructions to negotiate a treaty imposing equal limits on both sides. He said the fact that the Soviet Union is allowed to retain 308 heavy SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missiles unbalances the treaty against the United States.

• Dutch link SALT passage to basing new U.S. arms. Page 5.

But Sen. Baker readily acknowledged that the United States has never sought to build heavy missiles and is not likely to do so even if given permission under the treaty.

White House counsel Lloyd Cutler concurred, saying military leaders believe that U.S. strategic forces are sufficient to deal with the Soviet Union without matching its strength in heavy missiles.

"We would oppose Sen. Baker's amendment as unnecessary and not confirming any military advantage on the United States," Mr. Cutler said.

"If there ever was a cosmetic amendment, this is it," he said. Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the committee chairman, said, "There is just no going argument for this proposal except, for those who oppose the treaty itself, its end effect would be to kill the treaty."

The Joint Chiefs of Staff and the secretary of defense have testified repeatedly that they would not want to build heavy missiles to match the 308 deployed by the Russians even if allowed to do so by the treaty. Such a step would be needless overkill, they said.

Last week, the committee voted, 9 to 6, to kill a Baker amendment that would have placed the Soviet Backfire bomber under SALT-2 limits.

Sen. Baker, who is set to announce his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination on Nov. 1, has recently become the panel's most active treaty critic.

Also awaiting action were six amendments by Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, addressing concerns on whether Soviet stategic weapons development can be monitored and whether compliance by the Russians with the SALT-2 limits can be adequately verified.

Jail Terms Range Up to 5 Years

Prague Convicts 6 Dissidents on Subversion Charges

PRAGUE, Oct. 23 (AP) — Dramatist Vaclav Havel and five other human rights activists were convicted tonight on charges of subversion and given prison sentences ranging up to five years, dissident sources reported.

They said Mr. Havel, 43, was sentenced to 4½ years and Petr Uhl, 38, an economist, was given five years at the end of the two-day trial. Lesser sentences were given to the four other defendants.

The sources said Vaclav Benda, 33, a former spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights movement, was sentenced to four years; former television commentator Jiri Dienstbier, 42, and Mrs. Otta Bednarova, 54, a former television journalist, were given three-year sentences and Mrs. Dana Nemcova, a psychologist, was given a two-year sentence that was suspended.

All of the sentences were disclosed at the conclusion of the second day of proceedings that began at 8 a.m. and continued until after 9 p.m.

An estimated 50 policemen were stationed around the courthouse before the verdicts were delivered, and reporters saw police in patrol cars parked on side streets. Authorities had barred journalists and supporters of the dissidents from attending the trial.

Government prosecutors had asked for maximum penalties of 6½-to-10 years for Mr. Havel, Mr. Uhl and Mr. Benda, accarding to the sources. Sentences of up to 6½ years were said to have been sought for Mrs. Bednarova and Mr. Dienstbier and a suspended sentence for Mrs. Nemcova.

The defendants are alleged to be founders of what the government says was an illegal group — the Charter 77 Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Prosecuted — formed to aid dissidents and help foreigners make hostile propaganda against the state. They are among 10 persons arrested May 29. The others are in jail awaiting a trial date.

The fast pace of the trial drew criticism from abroad. Italian President Sandro Pertini said the trial "shocks the Italian people." There was also a protest against the trial by the French Communist Party.

European Parliament President Simone Veil said in Strasbourg, France, that she would ask European Economic Community foreign ministers to intercede for the defendants.

A motion protesting the trial was introduced at the Strasbourg assembly by exiled Czech dissident Jiri Pelikan, now an Italian delegate to the Parliament. Accusations in the Prague trial charge that Mr. Pelikan is one of the dissidents abroad whose activities are directed by the U.S. CIA and that his efforts were aided by material from the defendants.

E. German Author Leaves Country

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — One of East Germany's most popular authors, Guenther Kunert, has moved to West Germany, a spokesman for his Western publishers said today.

Mr. Kunert, 50, has produced more than 12 volumes of poems, short stories and diaries that were all best-sellers in East Germany.

Informed sources in East Berlin said he decided to leave after hearing that authorities in southern East Germany had withdrawn his books from public libraries and destroyed them.

...e Great Lakes ...tting Cleaner ... a Faster Rate

...ASHINGTON, Oct. 23 — The Great Lakes are being cleaner much faster than ...gists had predicted, new ...es disclose.

...e reason, the National ...anic and Atmospheric Ad... stration said yesterday, is ...use scientists' calculations ...d to include sedimentation ... natural water purifier. The ... studies show that it will ... less than two decades, ... than centuries, for all the ... to accept Lake Superior to be red naturally of excess nu... ...ts.

...e new findings are based on ...mputer study by Dr. Steven ...ra, a NOAA scientist, and ...rch by the Center for In... Waters in Canada.

... the beginning of the dec... NOAA said, tons of phos... were dumped into each ...e five Great Lakes. Domes... detergents accounted for ... half the phosphorous. The ...phorous stimulated produc... of algae, which in turn de... the amount of oxygen in ...ater, causing fish and plant ...o die.

...anada and the United States ...icted the amount of phos... entering the lakes in the ... 1970s, but biologists pre... that natural cleansing ...d take centuries. However, ...arly predictions were based ...arily on the natural flushing ... — the time necessary to ...ge the water in a lake. The ...ictions failed to consider ...mentation, NOAA officials

Small particles of matter ...act phosphorous and sink to ...bottom, burying the phos... in the sediment.

...e effects will be felt in Lake ... within a year, in Ontario ... Huron in eight years, in ... Michigan in 13 years and ...uperior in 32 years. Tests on ... Ontario confirmed the ...ings, NOAA officials said. ...y noted that phosphorous ...ls declined nearly 25 percent ... 1973 to 1978.

World War II System Dismantled

...K. Removes Foreign Exchange Curbs

By Joseph Collins

...DON, Oct. 23 (NYT) — ...tomorrow, for the first time ...years, Britons will be free to ...id use foreign currency with... ...striction, it was announced in ...ouse of Commons today.

...id cheers by Conservatives, ...offrey Howe, the Chancellor ... Exchequer, said the whole ...atus of exchange control — ...d in 1939 at the beginning of ... War II — would be disman...

...se controls were originally a ...tion in those dark days ...t any panic outflow of capi... They have now outlived their ...ness," Sir Geoffrey declared.

...e essential condition for ...aining confidence in our cur...," he said, "is a government ...mined to maintain the right ...ary and fiscal policies. That ...all do. It is right to give an ...onal degree of freedom to al... ...he pound to operate in the ... unrestricted by restraints of ...nd."

... response to criticism from ... Healey, the former Labor ... chancellor, Sir Geoffrey said ...pected some capital outflow as ...lt of the measures. "But they are just as likely to be matched by capital flows in the other direction. The principle of promoting capital investment does not depend on putting a ringed fence around our country."

The Labor Party criticism centered on the danger of increased foreign investment at the expense of British industry. Another point was that even if the controls were lifted, it was dangerous to dismantle the whole structure, which might be needed in case of crisis.

One of the main effects of the change is to permit Britons to buy foreign currency securities without restriction. Until now, if a Briton wanted to buy shares quoted on the New York Stock Exchange, he would need to obtain "investment dollars" from a special pool of currency for the purpose. He would pay a premium for these dollars. The premium moves with supply and demand for the currency. This morning it stood at 5.75 percent.

Goodison Comments

Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the London Stock Exchange, welcomed the abolition of controls. "They have impeded the development of British commerce throughout the world and so distorted our economy," he said. "They have done a lot of harm to London as one of the leading financial centers."

With British investors and trading companies now free to export as much sterling as they wish, the initial reaction on the foreign ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Shah Admitted to N.Y. Hospital With Cancer, U.S. Officials Say

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (UPI) — Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, flew here today and was admitted to a hospital for treatment of cancer, U.S. officials said.

In Washington, State Department officials said European and U.S. doctors had examined the shah, who is 59, and reported that the former ruler is suffering from a "malignant tumor," a form of cancer, and a blocked bile duct.

The two problems, the officials said, are unrelated to each other, but contributed to a significant deterioration of his condition in the last several days.

Asked about the cancer report, a spokeswoman for the shah said, "That is an erroneous story." She said of the State Department officials, "They're not in the hospital."

Authorities said the shah, granted permission by President Carter to seek medical help in the United States, entered New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and will undergo "extensive medical examinations" to determine the cause of his illness.

The shah, looking ill and apparently having trouble walking, arrived at La Guardia Field from Mexico aboard a small chartered jet. An airport aide said he was accompanied by a woman believed to

(Continued on Page 2, Col.8)



Associated Press

MARX'S BIRTHPLACE — Chinese leader Hua Guofeng, right, looks at bust of philospher Karl Marx, chief theorist of communism, during visit to the house where Marx was born in Trier, West Germany. Story, Page 2. (A nine-page supplement on China begins on Page 7.)

Hotel ... The new deluxe hotel in the ... of the city

Will See Carter This Week

Kreisky: Contradictions Part of His Political Style

By Joseph Fitchett

VIENNA (IHT) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is out in front of other Western European statesmen in recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization — a surprising position at first glance for Europe's only Jewish prime minister.

But contradictions are part of the political style of this durable Viennese politician. Western Europe's longest surviving socialist head of government, Mr. Kreisky, 69, is kept in office by a profoundly conservative, heavily Catholic nation, which regularly gives him 70 percent of the vote. In small Austria, he casts an international political shadow.

"Only a J. . .," Mr. Kreisky said, interrupting himself, then continuing: "Only a person of Jewish origin can do what I do without being accused of being anti-Semitic."

Nevertheless, he has been bitterly attacked as a renegade by many Israelis. The criticism bounces off in Austria, a country which a recent magazine poll showed to be 70 percent anti-Semitic. Only 12,000 Jews are left in Vienna, a city whose prewar Jewish population was nearly 200,000.

But Mr.Kreisky says that he has been working for a settlement saving Israel's long-term interests, even when he invited PLO chairman Yasser Arafat here last July.

Greeting an interviewer in the spacious office where Metternich once held forth, Mr. Kreisky said that European attitudes are changing fast toward the PLO — and that Israel is failing to recognize the change.

"The PLO, in a matter of weeks or months, will be recognized by Western European governments as the representative of the Palestinian people," he said.

"It doesn't mean that Europeans are ready to support a separate Palestinian government yet," he said, "but it means that Arafat's policies are paying off for him, both in Europe and among his own followers, as he starts advocating moderation openly for the first time." In tandem with the Palestinians' diplomatic offensive, the PLO appears to have halted terrorist attacks in Europe.

Mr. Kreisky is often described as the Palestinians' door-opener in Europe — and he would like to do it in the United States, where he will meet President Carter this week.

Milton Wolf, until this week U.S. ambassador here, met a PLO official several times, notably during a flight in a private plane belonging to Karl Kahane, an Austrian businessman — Jewish like Mr. Kreisky — who is viewed as Mr. Kreisky's go-between on Arab issues.

Mr. Kreisky has warned that Israel's refusal to compromise on the PLO could eventually leave Israel isolated from Western European governments, notably France and West Germany.

French officials said privately in Paris this week that their government would be ready to accord greater recognition to the PLO if and when Mr. Arafat can provide useful Palestinian counter-concessions — for instance, in south Lebanon. France is taking soundings with a view to organizing international talks on the border war which would include the PLO, the officials said, adding: "It could be an opportunity for them to gain their international credentials, by taking part in negotiations and showing that they can keep commitments when they make them," a French official said in Paris.

Mr. Kreisky said: "West Germany will not go on indefinitely accepting national guilt vis-a-vis Israel. [Chancellor Helmut] Schmidt won't let his nation accept it forever when already 60 percent of the population were not even born during the Nazi era."

Mr. Kreisky singled out a European change over the postwar years : "We European socialists felt guilty because we proved unable to stop the spread of Nazism, which resulted in the deaths of millions of people, but our blind loyalty to Israel is a thing of the past."

These views have earned Mr. Kreisky the wrath of many pro-Israeli Jews, who accuse him of being a German-cultured Jew ready to do anything to assimilate.

Mr. Kreisky appears unrepentant. Leaning forward between the stacks of books rising from his office floor, Mr. Kreisky waved toward the Austrian Parliament. "My ancestors served there, I feel Austrian and a socialist, I have never felt the tug of Jewish or any other blood," he said, adding: "But I will declare my Jewishness as long as there is something shameful about it." His brother lives in Israel.

Imprisoned by Austrian fascists, as a socialist and as a Jew, Mr. Kreisky escaped to Sweden, staying in exile 12 years until 1950. Many innovations in Austria reflect his Swedish experience: For instance, the formula of "social partnership" brings together management and Austria's unions for annual talks that produce an effective incomes policy and keep down inflation — without direct government intervention of the kind that damaged Britain's Labor Party.



Bruno Kreisky

"The smallness of the country helps maintain a sense of national responsibility," an aide explained. Mr. Kreisky, whose phone number is listed in the Vienna directory, sometimes is awakened at 7 a.m. to take constituents' calls.

Austrians, always in search of diplomatic interest in their vulnerable country on the East-West line, bask in the international prestige of Mr. Kreisky. His slow speech and banker's girth help convey the image of steadiness valued by Austrian voters in a national father figure.

Showing his mettle, Mr. Kreisky recently warned Czechoslovakia to stop what he called "infantile blustering against Austria" in an episidoe involving a dissident living in Vienna.

Mr. Kreisky is a master of the Viennese speciality called *schmaeh* — a kind of gentle chutzpah that painlessly tricks people into doing something for their own good.

What Many Fear

This is precisely what many of his Jewish critics fear about his present Middle Eastern policies — that, in his search for peace, he is ignoring the problem of anti-Semitism.

Mr. Kreisky says: "Anti-semitism exists in Europe and the United States as a form of resentment, but there is no discrimination in the democracies. So it has no political consequences — in contrast to the communist countries."

"We have to hope that education and time will remove the feeling of difference," he said.

Rebuttoning the waist-coat which he had loosened in conversation, he said at the door: "When the Israelis fail to see that Europe and the United States now have a vital interest in Middle East peace, that's the sort of thing which could make me fear a revival of anti-Semitism."

Khomeini Says Revolutionary Council Is Deeply Spl

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has warned that his revolutionary regime is "splitting up," but has also told the enemies of his troubled Islamic republic: "You cannot stand against the nation." Tehran Radio reported last night.

The government-controlled radio, monitored in London, said the 80-year-old Ayatollah Khomeini, who toppled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in February, declared: "Our nation must wake up."

The ayatollah, speaking to Moslem clergymen yesterday, warned them "those on the side of wrong are organizing. They are opposing Islam in various guises."

The radio did not elaborate on Ayatollah Khomeini's statements or identify his opponents. But his reference to a split in his stern Islamic regime followed reports in British newspapers from Tehran that factions in the clergy-dominated ruling Revolutionary Council are ignoring his directives.

An Assembly of Experts last week narrowly approved a controversial article of the new draft constitution, giving Ayatollah Khomeini authority to name armed forces chiefs, declare war and veto presidential candidates.

From the text of the address given by the radio, the ayatollah appeared to be aiming his criticism at opponents in the ruling echelon of his revolutionary regime.

The radio quoted him as saying that when the thorny question of the supreme leadership issue was brought up by the assembly, "they started to voice their opposition.

"At one of their recent meetings, these deviationists — ignorant of, and opposed to, Islam — said the council should be dissolved and others, 10 of them, agreed.

"They imagine that if supreme leadership is implemented, there will be bullying and dictatorship, whereas there is no such thing in Islam."

Ayatollah Khomeini stressed: "They must understand that as long as Islam exists, they can do nothing. They must understand that they are working for the former regime or its masters.

"The question of supreme leadership is not something created by the Assembly of Experts. It is something that God. . .has ordained."

The radio quoted Ayatollah Khomeini as saying yesterday: "Those not following the path of the nation and Islam should be identified by their writings, utterances and actions.

"The bayonet has been turned into a pen. SAVAK [the Shah's secret police] has been turned into groups of different types. But the aim is identicial."

Ayatollah Khomeini declared to the unidentified enemies: "Your pens are more damaging to Islam than the guns of the [Kurdish] d ocrats."

"He [the shah] ruled throu bayonet and you want to rule your pen. As his bayonet was ken, your pen will broken"

The London Times To Reappear Nov. 13

LONDON, Oct. 23 (UPI) — The London Times announced today that it would publish again Nov. 13 after an absence of more than 11 months and that The Sunday Times would reappear on Nov. 18.

The announcement was made two days after management and print union negotiators settled a labor dispute that forced The Times to shut Nov. 30, 1978, and threatened to close the daily permanently. A Times spokesman said the initial press run on Nov. 13 would be far larger than the pre-shutdown circulation of about 300,000 to capitalize on "curiosity value if nothing else."

Himalayan Peak Scaled

KATMANDU, Nepal, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — A Japanese mountaineer and two sherpas have scaled the previously unconquered Ganesh-2 peak in the Himalayas, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry said today. The trio reached the summit Friday.

During Trip to West Germany

Chinese Leader Visits Marx's Birthplace

TRIER, West Germany, Oct. 23 (AP) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, on a three-week tour of Western Europe, today visited the birthplace of Karl Marx.

Mr. Hua, who is also the Chinese premier, spent nearly an hour in the house on Karl Marx Strasse, looking over original editions of the Communist Manifesto, Das Kapital and other Marxist documents. The house where Marx was born in 1818, of German-Jewish parents is a museum.

Mr. Hua presented the museum with a porcelain portrait plate of Marx and a copy of the Chinese-language Communist Manifesto used by the late Premier Chou En-lai in 1938.

After visiting the house, Mr. Hua was greeted by cheers from about 1,000 Germans who broke through police lines and pressed around his limousine. The Chinese leader, highest-ranking official of a Communist country to visit the house, smiled and waved.

He then went to the Porta Nigra Roman gate, stone arches left over from the Roman colony established here in 15 B.C. Mr. Hua was accompanied by Rhineland Palatinate Gov. Bernhard Vogel.

Mr. Hua, who arrived in Bonn Sunday from France, attacked the Soviet Union in a banquet speech last night and called for the reunification of Germany. He said if "all peace-loving states and peoples of the world unite," they can delay the outbreak of war and achieve a long period of world peace by blocking "the aggression and expansion of hegemonism," the term the Chinese use for Soviet imperialism.

West German sources said that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in his talks earlier yesterday with Mr. Hua, told him that West Germany wants to strengthen relations with China but would not sacrifice its carefully nurtured links with the Soviet Union.

ADN, East Germany's news agency, attacked Mr. Hua's call for German reunification. It accused him of supporting "the revivalist goals of German imperialism against the German Democratic government."

Diplomat's Expulsion Urged

PEKING, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — A Peking wall poster today accused the Swedish cultural attache of publicly supporting a jailed Chinese human rights activist and demanded that the diplomat be expelled from China.

The poster charged that the diplomat, Mars Ellstrom, had violently interfered in China's internal affairs by making a speech in support of rights activist Wei Jingsheng. Wei was sentenced last Tuesday to 15 years in jail for counterrevolutionary activities and passing military secrets to a foreigner during the war with Vietnam.

"I would rather not make any comment at the moment. I certainly did not make the speech," Mr. Ellstrom said.

Foreign Exchange Curbs Are Removed in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

change market was a weakening of the pound against most major currencies. However, the dollar was already strengthening against the pound on predictions of even higher interest rates in the United States.

The abolition of currency restrictions was taken by the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher in stages. Regulations on the movement of sterling were relaxed on June 13 and again on July 18 — only weeks after the Conservative victory in the general election.

In those moves, vacation allowances were increased generously and Britons were permitted to send sterling worth nearly £100,000 ($200,000) a year abroad to buy real estate. But until today's action they had to find investment dollars at a premium if they wanted to buy foreign stocks.

Now, the only remaining restrictions are those relating to foreign currency movements to Zimbabwe Rhodesia. There are among the economic sanctions against that country. They are still needed, Sir Geoffrey told the Commons, "but I hope not for long."

Other changes in the regulations, effective tomorrow:

- Britons will be permitted for the first time since 1939 to buy gold bullion. The best a gold-minded Briton could do up to now was to buy sovereigns, krengerrands and other coins. In bullion content he paid a tidy premium for his gold.
- British travelers will no longer, on every trip, have their passports marked by their bank with the amount of foreign currency and travelers' checks they took with them.
- Britons can open a foreign currency account abroad and keep foreign securities at home. (Until now they had to be kept in a bank.)

The saving of public money in administering the exchange controls will be on the order of £28 million a year in treasury and Bank of England staff, according to Sir Geoffrey.

Guidelines Reported

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — The Bank of England will ask banks in Britain to observe voluntary guidelines on the amount of foreign business they engage in, which could amount to a form of regulation of the London Eurocurrency market, British bankers say.

However, since the London Eurocurrency market represents one of Britain's major service industries, any real interference is unlikely, observers say.

N. Africa: Reaction to Carter Arms Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

furnished Morocco with some arms and spare parts — some of which the Polisario guerrillas claim to have captured. The Algerians have charged that Egyptian military advisers have been seen in the Sahara with Moroccan forces.

In the Algerian analysis, both Egypt and the United States hope, by helping King Hassan, to swing him into open support of the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement, which has been sharply attacked by other Arab states.

U.S. Initiative

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 — The U.S. State Department will soon send a delegation to Morocco to promote negotiations on the guerrilla war in the Sahara, spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said today.

Mr. Carter offered no details on the composition of the mission or its schedule. He said the United States would also be consulting with other states in the area, including Algeria.

The announcement that the administration proposes to provide Morocco with sophisticated weapons ran into immediate opposition on Capitol Hill. Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., chairman of the House subcommittee on Africa, said the decision is "compatible with neither our principles nor our interests."

The statement also warned that the arms sales "will encourage intransigence rather than flexibility" by King Hassan and "will prolong the war rather than shorten it."

"We feel Morocco now has a self-defense problem because of numerous attacks from the Sahara into its territory," Mr. Carter official said.

He said, a 1960 agreement with Morocco limiting the use of U.S. weaponry to internal defense would remain in force, but indicated later that the administration would relax its interpretation to the agreement to allow Morocco to use the new arms "inparts of the Sahara."

The official also said the U.S. decision did not mean that the administration is recognizing Morocco's claim to the Western Sahara.

Paris to Send Unit

PARIS, Oct. 23 (UPI) — France will send a small unit of 150 to 180 troops to Nouadhibou in northern Mauritania to serve as a warning to both sides in the Western Sahara — Moroccans and nationalist guerrillas — not to violate Mauritanias sovereignty, government sources said today.

The unit also will assure the protection of the 1,500 French residents living in the Nouadhibou area, the sources said. Observers here said that the French contingent also would provide protection for Mauritiania's iron ore exports.

The decision was made in compliance with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's pledge to Mauritanian government officials during their visit to Paris last month to help protect their country's independence and national boundaries during the current conflict between Morocco and Algerian-backed guerrillas in the Sahara.

The French military move was chiefly directed against Morocco, which was known to be angered by Mauritania's decision to bow to the Polisario Front's pressure and pull out of the Mauritanian-held southern half of the Sahara.

6 U.S. Detectives Ordered to Jail

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 (AP) — Six city homicide detectives yesterday were ordered to begin 15-month jail terms for beating witnesses and suspects in a firebombing case.

U.S. District Judge Donald Van Artsdalen directed the six to begin serving their sentences Nov. 8 at a minimum-security prison. They were accused of beating and threatening witnesses and suspects to force them to sign statements used against Robert Wilkinson of Philadelphia.

Mr. Wilkinson, since vindicated by another man's confession, was convicted of a 1975 firebombing in which five persons were killed. He spent 15 months in jail.

8 Iran Soldiers Die In Land Mine Blast

TEHRAN, Oct. 23 (UPI) — government soldiers were kille the explosion of a land mine ap ently planted by Kurdish guer outside the Kurdish city of P shahr, press reports said today.

In another violent incident i ranshahr, reported by the of Pars news agency, a 6-year-old was killed during a demonstr in which shots were fired. One person was wounded in the sh ing, the reports said.

Kurdish insurgents inside northwestern town of Mah battled government troops rounding the rebel stronghold, isolated and suffering from and energy shortages.

Gen. Ali Zahirnejad, comma of the army garrison in Urum near the Iraqi and Turkish fron reported he would "most likel sue a declaration of full-fle war" against the rebels.

He said he was opposed to peace talks with the Kurds, w opened last week, and then lapsed after the army units siege to rebel positions in Mahabad.

The army commander said he dered the army to retaliate aga Kurds holed up in residential a who were firing on government sitions.

"Any house from which the diers or revolutionary guards fired upon would be razed to ground no matter how many pe were occupying that house," Zahirnejad said.

Shah Enters N.Y. Hospit

(Continued from Page 1)

be his wife, Farah, and by abo dozen aides and two Dober pinschers.

A hospital spokesman said shah was admitted to the facili Manhattan's East Side and was ed in serious condition. Priva curity guards protected the f rooms occupied by the shah, family and staff members.

Robert Armao, senior advis the shah, said in a statement the deposed leader "has come t United States to undergo exte medical examinations at New Hospital.

"The shah and members o family are optimistic that thi standing medical care availabl the United States will diagnos ailment and provide a cure.

"The shah will not make public statements, nor will he any news conferences. For now has authorized me to say that grateful to President Carter and United States government for ing him welcome."

State Department spokes David Passage said visas for shah and several others to accom ny him to the United States granted within the past few day the recommendation of the s physicians in Mexico.

Militia Commande Is Slain in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Oct. 23 (AP) — A gional commander of a Leba Christian militia group was k yesterday when his car was bl up by a bomb, the Christian "V of Lebanon" radio station repor

It said the commander, Mic Howayyek, was killed when he to start his car and the bomb ploded. It reported that the bl ing occurred in the village of doun, southeast of Beirut, but no additional details.

Nazi Trial Opens in Cologne in Tumul

(Continued from Page 1)

Heinrichsohn looking forward, listened to the charges, droned out by a clerk, that called them accessories to murder. Stripped of the juridical coating, the men were being accused of sending about 73,000 Jews to Auschwitz in full knowledge "of the cruel end they would face."

The trial has a special significance since the advancing age of war criminals and the victims who could testify against them now appears to have limited the scope of prosecution in the coming years. At the same time, Mr. Lischka's appearance before the court represented the culmination of campaign waged by Serge Klarsfeld, a French lawyer, who spent the last years in a state of outrage that Mr. Lischka, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in absentia in France, could be living freely in Cologne.

Mr. Lischka, by Mr. Klarsfeld's account, was chief of the Gestapo's Jewish affairs bureau in 1938 and led the first arrests of Jews in Germany. In 1950, Mr. Lischka was sentenced by a French court, and his extradition to France was refused.

Mr. Klarsfeld maintained that Mr. Lischka was protected by former SS members within the Cologne police department. In order to draw attention to the Lischka case — Mr. Lischka could not be tried in West Germany under a law that made it impossible for the Bonn government's courts to retry war criminals already sentenced by Allied powers — Mr. Klarsfeld unsuccessfully tried to kidnap him.

In 1971, a French-West German agreement was reached that ended the restrictions on who could be tried here, but the treaty was not ratified by West Germany until 1975 and Mr. Lischka, Mr. Hagen and Mr. Heinrichsohn were not charged until last year.

The delay in bringing the men to trial was described by Klaus Thuesing, a Social Democrat member of the Bundestag, as scandalous. Mr. Klarsfeld said, "There is a never-ending attempt here to play down this period in history. What happened today around the courtroom is an example of just that attitude. This time, you could say it was money over morals."

What Mr. Klarsfeld referred to was the court's decision to place the war crimes trial in the court building's second largest hearing room, leaving the most spacious one to a trial involving bank fraud.

Although the court had been informed that about 250 relatives of Nazi victims would be coming to the opening session of the trial in special trains from France, Mr. Klarsfeld said, nothing was done to about getting the bigger courtroom.

The demonstrators erected bulletin boards in front of the courthouse entrance with the names of tens of thousands of Jews who were sent from France to Auschwitz. A swastika had been painted on the building's door and its brick wall, and the crowd, led by a man with a portable public address system, chanted "Lischka murderer, Hagen murderer, Heinrichsohn murderer."

When it became clear that most of the group would not be all into the building, the clashes the police and court attendant gan. According to the police of the guards and one of the onstrators were injured.

Chanting and singing inside courtroom delayed the appear of the defendants for over an When Judge Fassbender arrive admonished the courtroom: "I not admit that a judgment place under pressure from streets. We have a difficult ta task here. Let us judge this ca quiet and restraint."

In the next ten minutes, how he was interrupted three time shouts from spectators or Fre men who are associate plain with the state under the Germ gal system.

The trial, which is to have 22 sions running through Janu seemed immediately to take slow pace that has character West German justice when inv with war crimes. The delayed m ing session broke up after barel hour for the judge to discuss a fense motion that would have Mr. Lischka a three-day delay tactic similar to the one that stretched out the trial of guar the Maidanek concentration c to over three years.

This motion and another on the defense were overruled by court.

Hussein Leaves for Ira

AMMAN, Oct. 23 (AP) — Hussein of Jordan left for a visit to Iraq today to exch views with President Sadd Hussein on the Middle East si tion.

Airlines Begin China Detour

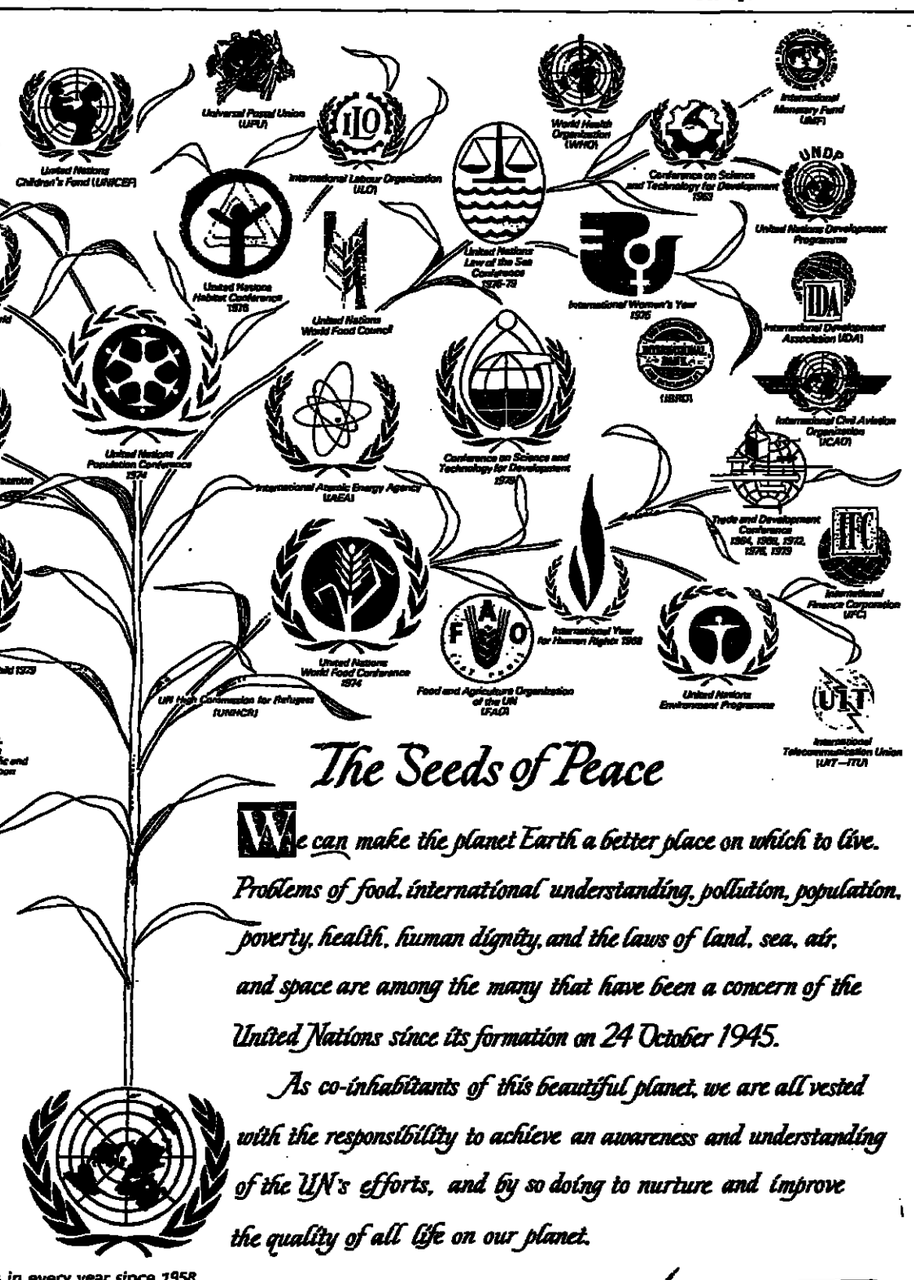
HONG KONG, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — Airlines reported only minor problems today as they began using a Chinese-ordered detour on the air route between Hong Kong and Bangkok.

The detour adds nearly 200 miles and about 20 minutes to the journey, increasing fuel costs considerably. But airlines using the route said that it had caused no changes in schedules so far and had not affected flights to third destinations.

The new route, a modification of the old Amber One corridor over Vietnam from Bangkok to Hong Kong, went into effect GMT today. It was made necessary by a Chinese note declaring four danger zones as over its Hainan Island and close to the Paracel Islands, which are disputed by Vietnam, China and Taiwan.

Octopus Kills Fisherman

MANILA, Oct. 23 (UPI) — A giant octopus strangled to death a fisherman on a spear-fishing expedition in the central Philippines.



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Report Cites Lack of Expertise in Three Mile Island Operation

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT) — The President's Commission on the accident at Three Mile Island has concluded in its final draft report that the utility that operated the reactor "did not have sufficient knowledge, expertise and personnel to operate the plant or maintain it adequately."

At the same time, it was learned that two commission members, because of procedural rules adopted last weekend, the presidential panel did not adopt a recommendation to halt the construction of new reactors even though the proposal won the support of a majority of those voting on the question.

The major findings and conclusions of the commission report, a copy of which — dated Oct. 17 — has been obtained by The New York Times, also charged that the government agency responsible for regulating nuclear energy was preoccupied with licensing reactors, rather than assuring their safety, and lacked adequate overall system "to measure and improve the quality of safety regulation."

The final recommendation for a moratorium on reactors, the two commission members said, was supported in a closed session meeting by six commissioners and opposed by three or abstained. The same number supported a separate moratorium last week.

But the proposal did not become the final recommendation because a procedural rule adopted last Saturday that recommendations would require an absolute majority of seven votes of the 12 commissioners. The rule, two commissioners said, was proposed by the chairman of the commission, John Kemeny.

'Serious Injustice'

Shahbara Jorgenson, the commission's director of public relations, did not deny that the moratorium proposal had not been approved although it was supported by a majority of those voting. But she said that the debate within the commission had been highly complicated and "a serious injustice" might be done the commission and individual commissioners if the story of the moratorium vote was told without reading the full transcript of the commission debate.

The final meetings of the commission, which is scheduled to submit its report to President Carter early next week, have been closed to the public, and the transcripts will not be available for some time.

The commission was established by Mr. Carter in April, about a month after the March 28 accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant south of Harrisburg, Pa. It is considered the most serious accident in the civilian use of nuclear power in the United States. The action was prompted by a combination of equipment failures and operator error and resulted in the destruction of most of the reactor's core because of a loss of coolant water in the reactor core.

As previously noted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and repeated in the commission's report, the amount of radiation that leaked into the environment during the accident was minimal. The report said "that there will be undetectable additional cases of cancer, developmental abnormalities or genetic ill health."

The commission, which has a six-month budget of about $3 million and a staff of 40 experts, is one of several groups examining the accident and its consequences.

The draft of the commission's major findings and recommendations highly criticized the company that manufactured the Three Mile Island reactor, the Babcock & Wilcox Co., and the company that designed the reactor, Burns & Roe.

"To prevent nuclear accidents as serious as Three Mile Island," the draft said, "fundamental changes will be necessary in the organization, procedures and practices, and above all in the attitudes of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and of the nuclear industry — to the extent that the institutions we investigated are typical."

Recommendations

While The Times did not obtain a copy of the commission's formal recommendations, the panel's officials said they included the following:

- The Kemeny commission recommended that the five-member Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an independent agency of the government, be abolished and replaced by an agency in the executive branch with a single director appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. This arrangement would be similar to the Environmental Protection Agency.
- The commission recommended that reactor operating licenses be subject to a periodic renewal after an open and public hearing on the performance of the operating utility. At present, operating licenses are not automatically renewed.
- The commission recommended a variety of changes in the qualifications of reactor operators, their training, the organization of reactor control rooms and the intensity and direction of government regulation. At present, many aspects of reactor safety are left to the discretion of the companies that design and manufacture reactors and the utilities that operate them.

The Oct. 17 draft of major findings and conclusions by the Kemeny commission, which, officials said, remained virtually unchanged as a result of the panel's final meeting, said the damage done to the crippled reactor had apparently been more extensive than previously acknowledged by officials of the Metropolitan Edison Co., the operator.

"We estimate that there were failures in the cladding" — metal that surrounds the nuclear fuel material — "around 90 percent of the fuel rods," the commission report said, adding that at some points in the accident the temperatures in the core might have gone as high as the melting point of the uranium core, about 5,200 degrees Fahrenheit.

This temperature is so high, the report said, that one NRC study has now concluded that some of the fuel "became liquid." The presidential report said the regulatory commission "estimates the amount of fuel that may have melted by this process is from zero to a few tons." An independent analysis by the Department of Energy found such melting unlikely, the commission said.

The commission found that the total cost of the Three Mile Island reactor accident, including restoring the plant and providing alternative electricity, would be high, ranging from $1.047 billion to $1.858 billion.

The report said there was a widespread impression that news coverage of the accident was more alarming than reassuring. "During the accident, official sources of information were often confused or ignorant of the facts," the report said. "Media coverage often reflected this confusion and ignorance."

The report also charged that NRC emergency planning was inadequate, that the NRC staff was not able to determine the true seriousness and nature of the accident in its first two days and that the agency failed to act on a variety of early signals about somewhat similar incidents in other reactors.



Angelo Buono, 45, leaves Los Angeles court after hearing.

L.A. 'Strangler' Gets Life After Pleading Guilty

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP) — Kenneth Bianchi was sentenced to life in prison after pleading guilty yesterday to five slayings in the "Hillside Strangler" murders that terrorized southern California women for six months.

"I wish I had the power that it be ordered that your sentence . . . run consecutively," Superior Court Judge William Keene told Bianchi after imposing six life sentences.

Bianchi had quietly answered, "Yes, I did," as Deputy District Attorney Roger Kelly asked him if he killed each of five victims in a string of 10 slayings from September, 1977, through February, 1978. He also pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy.

Later in the day, Bianchi's cousin, Angelo Buono, 45, of Glendale, made a five-minute court appearance dressed in prison blues. Mr. Buono, who is charged with murder in all 10 deaths, has said he is not guilty.

Municipal Judge Gabriel Gutierrez delayed Mr. Buono's arraignment until Nov. 5 after the defense sought the continuance. Mr. Buono will remain in custody without bail.

The six life sentences, Judge Keene said, must run concurrently with two consecutive life sentences given the 28-year-old Bianchi on Friday in Bellingham, Wash., where he was convicted of two murders. Just minutes after Bianchi's appearance in Bellingham, Mr. Buono was arrested.

Ex-Directors Carry Feud Into Open

Helms, Colby Clash Over Role of CIA

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP) — Former CIA Director Richard Helms and his successor, William Colby, carried their bitter, personal feud into the open yesterday by sharply disagreeing on what public activities the CIA should be permitted or directed to undertake.

The forum for their conflicting views — which also included the exact mission of the agency — was a hearing of the subcommittee on oversight of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

The two men — once close colleagues — had to testify separately because Mr. Helms refused to be in the same room as Mr. Colby, according to a committee member.

Mr. Helms publicly has accused Mr. Colby of damaging the CIA by turning over agency records in 1973 and 1974 to administration and congressional investigators.

Role of CIA

Mr. Helms is particularly bitter that information from Mr. Colby launched the Justice Department investigation into the allegation that Mr. Helms committed perjury before a Senate committee when testifying about CIA activities in Chile.

Yesterday, Mr. Helms and Mr. Colby focused on the future role of the CIA, although the immediate subject for discussion was whether the intelligence agency should declassify and release to the public its reports and analyses.

Mr. Helms, the traditionalist, argued "this agency [CIA] wasn't established to keep in touch with the public." Instead, he said, he hoped it would return to the days when its activities were secret.

Mr. Colby, who entered the hearing room only moments after the departure of Mr. Helms, took the reverse tack. "The modern American intelligence community simply cannot be treated as a traditional spy service whose very existence was denied by the monarchs it served," he said.

Expands Access

He said that the CIA has the mission to "know what's going on in the world around us" and the responsibility to pass on its information to "the entire American government," including the Congress as well as the president. At times, it could go even to the American people.

To Mr. Helms, however, the agency's mission is "as staff to the president" and no more. "Its job is to advise the president and the [National Security Council]. . . stay out of the limelight and keep quiet."

Mr. Helms agreed "times have changed," but added that he is still "a bit old-fashioned."

Mr. Helms argued that published reports by the CIA would not help the agency's standing with the public. "I don't understand why it adds to [the agency's] credibility to put out such things," he said, adding that it would involve the agency in politics and could "give insights to the Russians that they would be delighted to have."



Richard Helms

Mr. Colby, on the other hand, said "the agency needs to do a better job of educating the public" because "an informed public is an essential element of any national policy." For Mr. Colby, the intelligence concept of "need to know" as a criterion for allowing someone access to information "compels the wide distribution" of declassified CIA material.

Mr. Colby went so far as to suggest that satellite photography of Soviet missiles and other military systems eventually should be made public, because the government already releases other basic data about those weapons.

One of their basic disagreements came over the CIA providing material in response to inquiries from the press.

Mr. Helms said that he believed agency officials "simply don't provide the information" when asked, but his answer left out officially authorized leaks that occurred when he was at the agency.

'News Items' Urged

Mr. Colby criticized the technique by which the CIA once gave classified information "to those favored journalists given background briefings."

In its place, Mr. Colby suggested that the CIA find a way to release "news item" information, such as finding the so-called Soviet brigade in Cuba, in a way that would permit such subjects to be "presented in their true proportions, and minimize the excess rhetoric from various sources which characterized the [recent] incident."

On one aspect of releasing basic CIA information, the two former directors seemed to agree: economic, industrial and agricultural statistics developed by the CIA should be made public through other executive departments.

Brennan Says He May Leave Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP) — Supreme Court Justice William Brennan Jr. is giving serious consideration to retiring and will make his final decision in December, according to informed sources.

Justice Brennan, 73, told a reunion of 60 of his former law clerks Saturday night that if he decides to retire, he would wait until the close of the Court term next June and step down formally.

But he indicated that he might announce his intention to leave before then, perhaps late this year. Today, a spokesmen for the Supreme Court confirmed that Justice Brennan has "given some thought to resigning."

Justice Brennan is the senior associate Justice, having served on the high court since 1956. He received treatment for a cancerous tumor in his throat early last year and suffered a light stroke last month.

He did not tell his former law clerks exactly why he might retire, but he has told others that his wife's ill health is a factor.

A New Jersey Democrat, Justice Brennan is the court's oldest member and its only Catholic. His liberal views on individual rights helped shape an activist court majority in the 1950s and 1960s under the late Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Radioactive Waste Dump Ordered Shut in Nevada

RENO, Nev., Oct. 23 (AP) — Gov. Robert List ordered the closing yesterday of the state's low-level radioactive waste dump. The action leaves only one such commercial waste site in the United States.

Five drums containing of radioactive waste were found buried 40 feet away from a dump trench at Beatty on Sunday.

Washington Gov. Dixy Lee Ray shut that state's low-level waste disposal site earlier this month. Both sites are operated by Nuclear Engineering Co., Inc., of Louisville, Ky. The only low-level radioactive waste disposal site now operating is in Barnwell, S.C.

A spokesman for Gov. List said the Nevada shutdown will be in effect until the state board of health holds a hearing Nov. 27 and 28 on a proposal to revoke the company's license to operate the site.

The action was the third shutdown at Beatty this year. Gov. List closed the site in May after improperly packaged waste started smoldering on a truck parked outside the dump. He also closed the site in July after leaking containers were found at the site.

A NECO spokesman said the company would not comment on the action until it has seen Gov. List's proclamation closing the site. He said he has been told that the closing of the Washington site has hampered cancer research there.

8 States to Join U.S. Research

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — Scientists from eight countries will join U.S. researchers in analyzing data from a mineral exploration satellite to be launched on Monday, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said today.

The countries involved are Australia, Brazil, Britain, Canada, France, India, Italy and Japan, NASA said in a statement.

The 399-pound satellite, to be put into orbit from Lompoc, Calif., will make a comprehensive map of the magnetic field close to the earth. "Scientists hope that the data will reflect important geologic features such as composition, temperature of rock formation, remnant magnetism and geologic structure on a regional scale," NASA said.

Michigan Enacts Marijuana Bill

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 23 (AP) — Michigan yesterday became the latest state to permit the use of marijuana in medical treatments. The bill signed by Lt. Gov. James Brickley allows the drug's use by cancer chemotherapy patients and by victims of glaucoma.

Under the new law, patients can use marijuana only after their doctors and the state health department agree. They can buy it only through state-designated drug stores, and a spokesman said the drug probably would be available through the National Institute on Drug Abuse or law enforcement agencies.

Several other states, including Washington, New Mexico, Florida, Illinois and Louisiana permit medicinal use of marijuana.

...dition Critical
...19 Marines
...rned in Japan

...ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 23 — Nineteen of the 38 Marines ...d here after a freak fire in Ja... burned over half their bod... have less than a 50-50 ... of survival, the head of the ...s burn unit said yesterday.

... anticipate more deaths," ...ol. Basil Pruitt Jr., who com... Brooke Army Medical Cen... said four of the victims were ... over more than 80 percent ... bodies and seven had burns ...g 60 percent of their bodies. ...'s a little less than a 50-50 ... of survival with burns this ...," he said of the 19 in critical ...ion.

Pruitt added that they would ...a better chance than most victims because they were from 17 to 22 years old, and in excellent physical condi-

...e than 70 Marines were ...l Friday when 5,000 gallons ...oline from a rubber storage ...lowed down a slope and ex... around an enlisted man's ...ks at the Mount Fuji base, 90 ...outhwest of Tokyo.

...e Marines have died.

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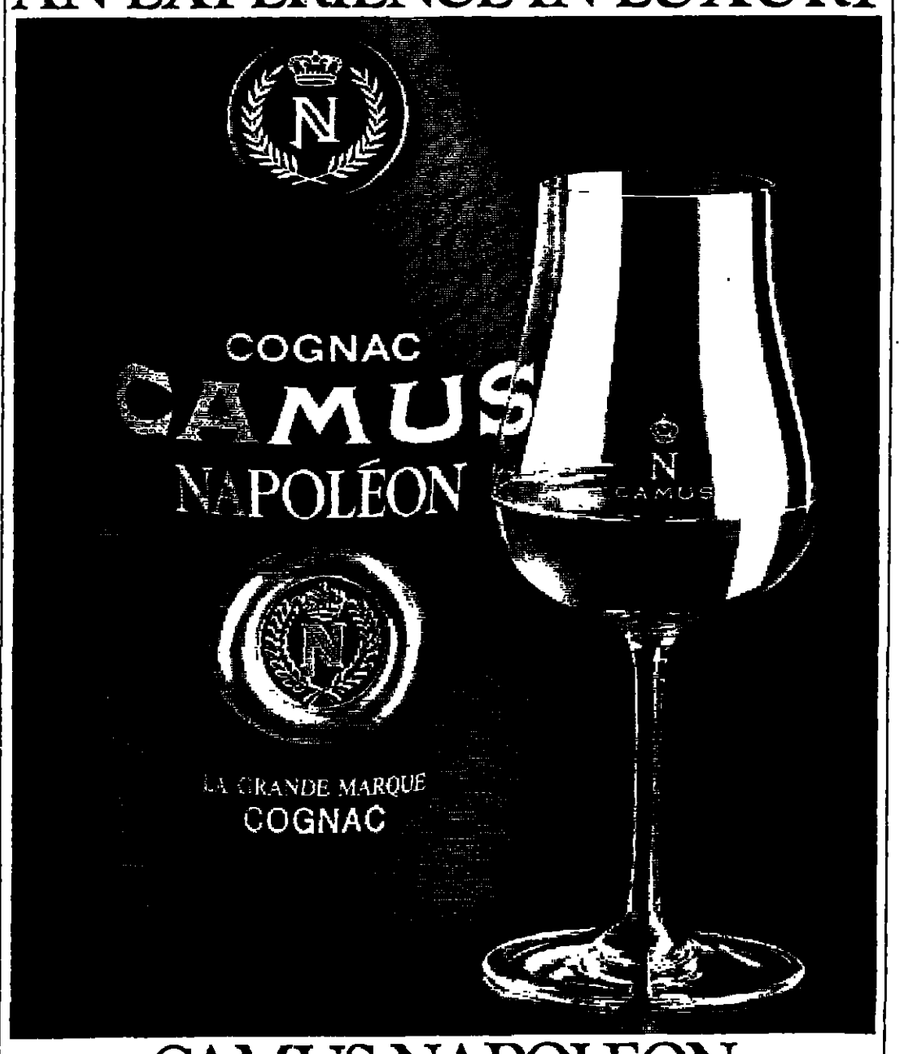
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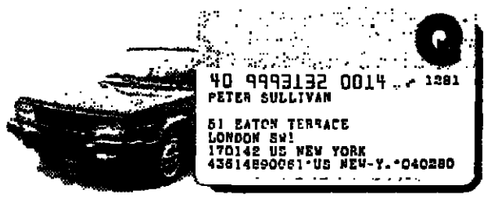
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Overland Famine Relief

U.S. Aid Team to Discuss Food Plan in Phnom Penh

BANGKOK, Oct. 23 (UPI) — A special U.S. presidential task force said today it will fly to Phnom Penh to propose a land bridge for trucking 30,000 tons of food and other famine relief aid each month to Cambodia.

The group is expected to leave Thailand tomorrow and the international relief project, could begin three days after approval is received from authorities in Phnom Penh, said Sen. James Sasser, D-Tenn., one of three senators on the mission for President Carter.

The senators, along with Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state, told reporters they received approval of the plan from the Vietnamese secretary of state for foreign affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, during a meeting at the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok today.

If Phnom Penh agrees to the proposal, Vietnam would help provide security for the operation, according to the group that also included Sen. Max Baucus, D-Mont., and Sen. John Danforth, R-Mo.

Under the proposal outlined by the senators, the United States and international relief agencies would conduct the operation, which would run along the two main roads from the northwest Thai-Cambodian border to Phnom Penh.

Food would be distributed along these routes, according to Sen. Danforth, even though intelligence analysts recently reported large segments are subject to Khmer Rouge Communist attacks and not controlled by the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime.

The senators said their trip to Phnom Penh not imply U.S. recognition of the Cambodian government. They said they would speak to international relief agencies operating in Phnom Penh and expected to "meet with the authorities currently in control of Phnom Penh."

The senators, who said they planned to fly to Phnom Penh by U.S. Air Force jet tomorrow and return to Bangkok late the same afternoon, said they had no plans to meet with representatives of the Khmer Rouge opponents of the government in Phnom Penh.

The three senators, along with Mr. Holbrooke, met Mr. Thach after making a surprise visit to a refugee camp inside Cambodia yesterday.

"We felt it would be appropriate to continue talks we had in New York," Mr. Holbrooke said, referring to discussions on normalizing relations between Washington and Hanoi that began about a year ago and reportedly have been continuing.

"We discussed the normal issues, the issues of refugees and Cambodia and all that," Mr. Holbrooke said on the meeting. The senators stayed on for further discussions with Mr. Thach.

President Carter sent the senators and Mr. Holbrooke to assess needs of the 100,000 refugees who fled Cambodia, most of whom remain in camps along the Thai-Cambodian frontier.

The senators were the first American lawmakers to set foot in Cambodia since the communist takeover in April, 1975.

U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Morton Abramowitz and Mr. Holbrooke bypassed the trip for reasons of diplomatic protocol.

Sen. Sasser said the misery of some 100,000 Cambodians who have fled was "one of the most tragic scenes I have witnessed."

Junta Chooses Mixed Cabinet In El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 23 (AP) — The new joint military-civilian junta governing El Salvador has named a Cabinet representing several political parties that opposed deposed President Carlos Humberto Romero.

Social Democrat Ruben Zamora was named yesterday to the key post of minister of the presidency, a liaison post between the five-man junta and the rest of the government.

Christian Democrat Hector Darra Hirezi was named foreign minister and left immediately for La Paz, Bolivia, to attend the annual meeting of the Organization of American States.

Col. Jose Guillermo Garcia, one of a group of military officers involved in the coup that deposed Gen. Romero and the only army officer in the new Cabinet, was named minister of defense.

Earlier yesterday, gunmen stationed on hills and rooftops fired on anti-government demonstrators defying a ban on public gatherings, killing two persons.

Rival leftist groups that had been leading efforts to oust Gen. Romero appeared to be fighting among themselves during yesterday's demonstration and scattered when the shooting began.

The various leftist groups are split over the question of recognizing the new government, which has decribed itself as moderate left.

19 Die on Indian Bridge

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23 (AP) — At least 19 persons were killed and more than 200 others injured when a bridge collapsed today as a passenger train was crossing it in Murshidabad district.



Associated Press

NEW YORK LIGHT SHOW — People on promenade in Brooklyn Heights get a good view of light sculpture across the river on lower Manhattan Sunday night. The art work, entitled 'Night Light,' by James Pelletier, forms geometric patterns on buildings and was commissioned to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Thomas Edison's invention of the light bulb

Bolivia Assails U.S. Plan to Release Tin Stockpile

By David F. Belnap

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 23 — President Walter Guevara Arze of Bolivia opened the conference of the Organization of American States here yesterday with an attack on the United States for its plan to sell about 35,000 metric tons of tin from its strategic metals stockpile over the next few years.

The sale, Mr. Guevara asserted, would mean "a profound breakdown for the Bolivian economy, vitally dependent on the mining industry."

The president made his attack in the face of repeated assurances by the United States that it would conduct the sale in such a way as not to depress international tin prices — as Bolivia fears.

These assurances have been given to Mr. Guevara and other top authorities by ranking U.S. leaders, including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who was in the auditorium when Mr. Guevara addressed the ninth OAS annual General Assembly.

Mr. Vance had met for nearly an hour with the Bolivian president Sunday, discussing the projected tin sale and other matters. Afterward, Mr. Vance said, "the president made very clear to me the importance of these matters and explained the problems from the standpoint of Bolivia.

Another senior State Department official added, "We are prepared to go a very, very long way in consulting [Bolivia] to work out a rational [tin] disposal program."

Mr. Guevara, in his speech, said: "It is hard to understand how, within the most elemental sense of equity, to say nothing of Americanism, a resolution can be adopted that so gravely harms a friendly country."

The Bolivian president warned other Latin American countries that they, too, were vulnerable to similar moves by commodities buyers who control "our life and our economic future."

Passage Expected

He added: "All that remains is to hope that the executive branch of the United States will find a way to soften the most damaging effects of the authorization, which the Senate has placed in its hands."

The authorization measure, in fact, is still in conference to reconcile the House and Senate versions, but a compromise measure is expected to be passed soon and signed by President Carter.

State Department officials say that it would be to the United States' advantage to handle the sale in such a way as to keep prices from falling, because the proceeds are to be used to acquire other needed minerals for the strategic stockpile — the inventory of minerals and other resources that the United States keeps for national security reasons.

Thirty-five thousand tons of tin are equal to about one year's tin output from Bolivia's mines. At today's prices, that much tin is worth about $550 million. Tin is the backbone of Bolivia's export economy.

© Los Angeles Times

Expedition in Papua New Guinea Reportedly Finds Primitive Tribe

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP) — A primitive tribe has been discovered by an international expedition in the jungles of Papua New Guinea, it was claimed today.

The tribe lives in stone age conditions in the central highlands, an area known for cannibalism, said Martin White, a reporter for the British domestic news agency, Press Association.

Mr. White, who is accompanying the round-the-world expedition called Operation Drake, said the explorers came across the tribe in a valley while examining the unmapped upper reaches of the Strickland River.

Tribesmen, communicating in a four-language process of English, local pidgin and two native tongues, said the expedition members were the first white men they had seen and almost the first strangers from outside their valley, Mr. White said.

George Thurston, London-based director of administration for the expedition, said reports from the explorers related that the tribe has 15 to 20 members. He said it was found while a route was being prepared for the first transit at the end of this month of the Strickland gorge, 300 miles from Lae.

Marilyn Strathern of Cambridge University, a specialist on the tribes of Papua New Guinea, said she was not surprised at the discovery. "There are a lot of small, scattered populations in the area and some of them depend a lot on hunting to live," she said.

Mr. White said the villagers were friendly and were living entirely in the stone age, apart from a few metal hunting axes that they had bartered from neighboring villages.

Venezuelan Concern

LA PAZ, Oct. 23 (AP) — Recent U.S. military maneuvers at Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba demonstrate that the United States can make dangerous errors in trying to evaluate real crises in the world, Venezuela's foreign minister told the OAS today.

Jose Alberto Zambrano, without referring directly to Cuba or to the Guantanamo maneuvers, said: "I cannot avoid referring to a situation that deeply worries Venezuela — the recent deployment of North American forces in the Caribbean. . ."

He said the U.S. reaction was "unfortunate because the excessive demonstration of force in a situation [which was] difficult to qualify as an authentic crisis undermines the credibility of the United States, which is responsible for maintaining world peace and can result in dangerous errors of evaluating possible future situations of true crises."

Participants Disappear

Censorship Puts Blanket On Pusan Student Riots

By Henry Scott-Stokes

PUSAN, South Korea, Oct. 23 (NYT) — It was dark in the vestry at the Protestant church. Two South Korean youths leaned forward and craned their necks.

"We know one student was killed in the demonstrations last week," one of them said. "We learned that he was a student at Dong-a University and was clubbed to death by policemen on Wednesday night last week."

"This happened in the Kwangbokdong district right in front of his girl friend in the middle of the riots — she saw it happen," said the other. "The body was taken to Pusan University Hospital, so the family was informed. But the whole thing is deadly hush-hush. No one is supposed to know his name, his age or even his major."

At the hospital a doctor wound his fingers around his stethoscope in the emergency ward, while the nurses at the desk beside him averted their eyes. "I'm not concealing anything from you," he told a reporter, "but the fact is, we don't have any injured from the riots here. Not one."

A man in black hovered at his side in the emergency ward, standing between two beds with twisted and covered bodies. "We have received one or two people with tear-gas overdoses from the riots," the doctor said, "but they have gone now."

Christian activist sources have heard otherwise. One of them said an intern had reported that Pusan University Hospital was overflowing with injured. "They just can't handle the people there," he said.

A nurse told a visitor to the hospital: "If you want to see the injured students, then you'll have to apply to the authorities for permission in the normal way." She implied that the injured from three days of demonstrations week against the government President Park Chung Hee at the University Hospital, close the scenes of the disturbances.

The number of injured has given by the authorities as two dents and three bystanders and policemen. No official figure for rests has been announced.

But neither students nor the onlookers who cheered the onstrators and joined in the nor the military authorities control this port city can be reached for comment. The real participants in the drama are either arrested in hiding or have fled the city; they were on the other side, are protected by the censorship exercised by the military and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, which now blankets this country of 35 million people.

Ichiro Matsuyama, a Japanese fish importer, leaned back in a hotel chair and waved his arms over his head: "A difficult place to do business, Korea. Oh, what a place!

"We've put a lot of money in Pusan and now we are ready to coup. It's the key moment of life. We're set to make a killing and now this has to happen."

It was the most violent protest against the government in Pusan since Mr. Park came to power in a coup in 1961. And Mr. Matsuyama fears that it will become harder to import fish from Pusan to Tokyo.

South Korean exports have soared from a few hundred million dollars a year when Mr. Park took over the government in 1961 to an expected $15 billion worth this year. Much of the current volume is trucked down to Pusan from Seoul, the capital, on the expressway built by the Park government and then shipped overseas from here.

Most people in this city of 3 million, South Korea's second largest, are bystanders to the recent unrest. Apart from a lot of university students and a few thousand paratroopers rushed here to maintain control, very few people are directly involved in the crisis.

And with so much at stake for Korea's newly found prosperity, it is not clear how much support the students have. "Would they throw it all away?" said a retired English businessman visiting here.

After a quiet weekend in Pusan, open trucks carrying soldiers with rifles pointed outward paraded through rush-hour traffic yesterday morning in groups of five or six vehicles at a time, lights blazing.

Convoys of troop carriers circulated for half an hour along the main waterfront thoroughfare past the city hall, where Gen. Park Chung Kuk, the military governor of Pusan under martial law, has headquarters and a staff of press censors.

Premier Choi Kyu Hah warned in a speech yesterday at Chunchon, northeast of Seoul, that the government would consider "all forms of violence and disturbance a challenge to national security."

'Hooligans' Rounded Up

SEOUL, Oct. 23 (AP) — The police have rounded up 4,207 "hooligans" here and in other major cities over the past four days, it was announced today.

The roundup followed reports that some hoodlums joined students in last week's demonstrations in Pusan.

Police said that of the total, 3,156 were placed under formal arrest, 3,043 referred to summary courts and the remaining 851 booked for investigation without being detained.

Yemen Chief to Moscow

BAHRAIN, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — Southern Yemeni President Abdul Fatah Ismail left Aden for Moscow today for talks with Soviet leaders, the Gulf news agency reported.

New Upheaval Feared

Report by Polish Group Calls for Basic Reforms

By Patrick Worsnip

WARSAW, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — A report by an unofficial group of researchers calling for basic changes in the way Poland is run has begun to circulate here as the country prepares for its next Communist Party congress.

The 76-page "Report on the State of the Republic and Ways Leading to Its Reform" is the work of a discussion club that met once in November of last year before running into official opposition, which prevented further sessions.

The document is based on replies to a questionnaire sent to 50 members of the group, known as "Experience and the Future" (DIP) and including writers, journalists, academics, experts in various fields and Roman Catholic intellectuals.

It was secretly distributed in June among the DIP membership, which numbers party members and excludes dissidents. Recently, however, it fell into the hands of dissidents, who promptly duplicated 5,000 copies.

Apathetic Public

The report paints a black picture of a dictatorial but ineffectual leadership, corrupt administration, deepening crises in industry, agriculture and trade, and a frustrated and apathetic public, increasingly split into haves and have-nots.

It anticipates growing economic difficulties as a result of bad management. "The expected fall in the standard of living for the next two to three years may go beyond all limits of society's psychological resistance," it says.

The contributors expect an explosion sooner or later of public wrath, like the upheavals of 1956, 1970 and 1976, although they believe the leadership's tactic of "muddling through" could put this off for several years.

They consider that the public accepts Socialism as a system, but one respondent said: "The Socialism which people see is compared with the Socialism they would like to see, and the difference between the reality and the model is painful."

On Poland's place in the Soviet bloc, one participant wrote: "The Poles understand that remaining in alliance with the U.S.S.R. is advantageous for them, but they want this to be on the basis of their own decision and not because it has been decided for them."

Taboo on Discussion

Another said a lasting improvement in Poland was impossible without more equal relations with Moscow. The report called for an end to the taboo on discussion of the uglier aspects of the two countries' historical relationship.

Arguing that reform demands "the active participation of a significant part of the existing power apparatus," the report sketches a series of changes it would like to see aimed at legality, equality, openness and public participation in government.

It urges the party to concentrate on formulating policy and stay out of day-to-day administration and calls for greater choice of candidates in parliamentary elections, although with a guaranteed majority for the Communist Party.

Other demands include restrictions on censorship, a more independent judiciary and trade unions that really represent the workers.

The report is thinnest on the economy and insists that economic reforms alone will not suffice, but it argues for some sort of industrial co-ownership and an assault on class differences through narrowing of pay differentials.

On agriculture, still three-quarters private in Poland although slowly passing into state hands, it says economists agree that healthy and buoyant private farming is the only hope.

Robert S. Benjamin, 70, Is Dead; Co-Chairman of Orion Pictures

MANHASSET, N.Y., Oct. 23 (AP) — Robert S. Benjamin, 70, co-chairman of Orion Pictures and a former co-chairman of United Artists Corp., died yesterday after a brief illness.

Mr. Benjamin started at United Artists in 1951 and resigned in 1978 along with other top officers after a dispute with the Transamerica Corp. over financial control. Transamerica took ownership of UA in 1971.

Five of those who resigned formed Orion Pictures in a joint venture with Warner Communications Inc.

During his career, Mr. Benjamin was also active in national politics. He was a senior adviser in 1975 to the U.S. delegation to the 21st General Assembly to the United Nations and was ambassador to the 22d General Assembly.

He also was chairman-emeritus of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Ray McConnell

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 23 (AP) — Raymond A. McConnell Jr., 63, executive editor of the Pasadena Star-News and winner of a Pulitzer Prize, died yesterday. Mr. McConnell was a member of the Joint U.S.-Mexico Commission on Migrant Labor in 1954 and represented the Great Plains on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's natural resources advisory committee, a group he helped to establish.

Kanematsu Sugiura

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP) — Dr. Kanematsu Sugiura, 89, a pioneer in the use of chemotherapy for cancer treatment, died Sunday of a stroke in White Plains.

He had been a staff member of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York since 1959 and in 1965 received the highest award of the Japan Medical Association for his work and his service to Japanese physicians visiting the United States. His work with chemotherapy and cancer treatment began in 1912, a time when such a concept was unorthodox.

Cy Slapnicka

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23 (AP) — Cy Slapnicka, 93, the general manager of the Cleveland Indians from 1936 until 1941, is dead.

The Indians said Mr. Slapnicka, who scouted for them from 1923 until 1936 and was best known for signing on Hall of Fame pitcher Bob Feller, died Saturday in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Soviet UN Move Loses Support

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 23 (AP) — The Soviet Union suffered a setback yesterday when it got 26 fewer votes than last year to keep alive one of its favorite projects — a two-year-old UN committee to promote avoidance of the use of force in international relations.

The General Assembly's Legal Committee approved 91-16, with 11 abstentions, a Soviet-drafted resolution to have the committee continue for another year its work on a world treaty on the subject. The vote for adoption of a similar resolution in the Assembly last December was 117-1, with 23 abstentions. Only Albania voted against the resolution last year.

Several countries said that they voted against the measure this year because they did not like a new provision, inserted by the Soviet Union, expressing the hope that the treaty would "be completed as soon as possible."

Unesco Board Votes Fund for Human Rights

PARIS, Oct. 23 (UPI) — Unesco executive board ended its 108th session yesterday after approving resolutions stressing human rights and new economic order in its 1981-1983 program.

The board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization voted to establish a voluntary fund to promote the teaching of human rights as part of its educational program directed toward developing countries.

In the area of education, the board proposed to eliminate illiteracy by 2000 and to strengthen activities linking education to working life. It gave its continued support to vocational and physical education and to the education of refugees.

The board said that in science and technology it will act in the context of the UN conference on this subject that is oriented toward the application of science and technology to development.

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...sile Deployment at Issue

...utch Link SALT Passage ...o Basing New U.S. Arms

E HAGUE, Oct. 23 (AP) — ... Defense Minister Willem ...ten informed U.S. officials ...day that concrete action by ...ress on the SALT-2 treaty was ...sary before Western Europe ... agree on the deployment of ...uclear weapons.

... told the U.S. delegation, led ...vid Aaron, President Carter's ...y assistant for national securi... for affairs, that the Dutch govern... had a "strong interest" in ... control. He said it would not ... deployment of the weapons ... the Senate approved the ...

... Aaron was accompanied by ... McGiffert, an assistant sec... of defense, and Richard Bar...new, State Department direc... of political-military affairs. ... visited West Germany, Belgi... Britain and Italy before coming ...

... five nations have been pro... as possible bases for 572 ...ing-2 and Cruise missiles. ...se missiles are viewed by offi... of the North Atlantic Treaty ...ization as an appropriate re... to the Soviet Union's SS-20 ...ts and Backfire bombers, ... can reach any target in West... Europe. The new U.S. weapons ...apable of reaching targets in ...oviet Union.

...st Germany and Britain have ... they would agree to provide ... for the missiles, but West ...an Chancellor Helmut ...idt said his country was not ...g to be the only allied nation ...e European mainland housing ...eapons.

U.S. Issues Clarification

...SHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP) ...e United States, despite earlier ...ements to the contrary, has not ... detailed explorations with the Soviet Union about President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal on nuclear arms in Europe, the State Department said yesterday.

The reversal of earlier statements was in the form of a clarification of remarks that had been made by a senior State Department official in a briefing. The official said several detailed questions about the Brezhnev proposal had been asked of Moscow through Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin, but that answers had not been received.

A press statement distributed yesterday said the official had been referring to "general discussions" of the Brezhnev proposals. "We have not had detailed conversations with the Soviets," it said.

Mr. Brezhnev proposed in an Oct. 6 address in East Berlin that the United States and its allies abandon proposals for deployment of longer-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and suggested that the Soviet Union would reduce its European missile forces in return.

U.S. Delegation in Rome

ROME, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — The U.S. delegation touring NATO capitals arrived here today from the Hague and immediately met with Premier Francesco Cossiga.

E. Germany Accuses NATO

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — East Germany yesterday accused NATO of using illogical arguments in its response to the Soviet Union's offer to reduce its nuclear arsenal.

The daily Neues Deutschland rejected as implausible claims by NATO military leaders that the West needed first to build up its own medium-range missile system in order to negotiate with Moscow from a position of strength.



United Press International

...nier Anker Jorgensen and his wife Ingrid vote Tuesday.

Strong Rightist Challenge Seen To Socialists in Danish Election

...PENHAGEN, Oct. 23 (UPI) ...nmark's Socialists, blamed for ...ountry's rising fuel prices and ...ployment, today faced a ... challenge from the right in ...al elections.

... country's 3.5 million voters ... out in large numbers for the ...n, which will decide all 179 ...mentary seats. Election offi... were predicting a turnout of 90 ...t of eligible voters.

... voting followed the collapse ...ptember of the 13-month-old ...ist and non-socialist coalition ...ment, led by Premier Anker ...nsen, over a disagreement on ... cuts needed to offset the im... of costly energy-saving mea... introduced last spring.

The Social Democrats were expected to maintain most of the 65 seats they held in the dissolved Parliament, but polls indicated that the rightist parties, linked in an alliance dubbed the "four leaf clover group," would gain four seats for a total of 56.

Henning Christophersen, head of the rightist Liberal Democratic Party and foreign minister in the last Danish government, was the most likely candidate for premier should the non-socialists win. The Conservative People's Party was expected to win five new seats, making them the second largest group in the legislature.

The anticipated big loser in the voting is Morgens Glistrup's Progress Party, the second largest in the old legislature. It advocates the abolition of income taxes.

The left, dominated by the Communists and the Socialist Peoples Party, was expected to lose one of their 14 parliamentary seats.

...bs Set Tunis Talks

...GRADE, Oct. 23 (AP) — ...9th Arab summit conference ...e held in Tunis, Nov. 20 to 22.



Associated Press

IN TOW — With his legs shackled to a flotilla of 65 dinghies loaded with 6,500 pounds of wood pulp, body builder Jack La Lanne, who celebrated his 65th birthday Oct. 15, swims across Japan's chilly Lake Ashinoko. La Lanne says that he owes his stamina to vitamins, chin-ups and fat-free living. He took the dip as a publicity stunt for a forest-products company.

Kuwait Plans Oil Output Cuts in 1980

KUWAIT, Oct. 23 (AP) — Kuwait plans to cut back its oil production in 1980 because world demand is expected to drop, the nation's oil minister says.

Kuwait is the fourth biggest oil producer among the 13 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, after Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq. It produces from 2.3 million to 2.5 million barrels daily.

Sheik Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, the oil minister, said during a television interview last night: "The sharp rise in oil prices this year provides us with an opportunity to lower our production ceiling. We will also receive assistance in this quest from the surplus expected to materialize in the world market next year."

He did not disclose the extent of the planned cutback, but he said: "The issue is being considered by the Cabinet and the new figure will be decided before the turn of the year."

Kuwait has indicated several times that it planned to cut back on its oil production, and has already throttled back from a peak production of 3 million barrels a day in 1972. Some reports have said that Kuwait wants to drop its production to as little as 1.5 million barrels a day next year.

The United States gets about six-tenths of 1 percent of its imported oil from Kuwait, which sends most of its oil to the Far East and Europe. The United States imports about half its oil.

The minister said that the new production figure "will be a flexible one, rising when there is shortage and declining when there is surplus in the world oil market, but averaging out at a specific level over a number of years."

He expressed optimism that Kuwait's proven reserves of 72 billion barrels will be increased as a result of exploration and new development processes by Kuwaiti companies. He did not elaborate.

The minister suggested an across-the-board reduction in production levels of OPEC-member states "so as to observe the ratio of one to 100 between production and reserves. This is intended to postpone the depletion of petroleum for 100 years instead of 30."

"I expect there will be several real increases in oil prices in the 1980s and 1990s — real in the sense of making allowance for inflation rates," he added.

Solomon Islands Quake

GOLDEN, Colo., Oct. 23 (AP) — A major earthquake, registering 7.2 on the Richter scale was recorded early today in the Solomon Islands near the eastern end of Guadalcanal, the U.S. Geological Survey reported. No damage was reported.

U.K. Journalists Said Released By Afghanistan

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — Two British journalists detained in Afghanistan on Sunday were released today and will fly to New Delhi tomorrow, a British Embassy official in Kabul said tonight.

In a telephone conversation with the Moscow office of Reuters, the official said that after the release, the journalists — Michael Fathers, a Reuters correspondent in Pakistan, and his wife Della Denman, a correspondent of the British newspaper The Guardian — had gone to a Kabul hotel from where they had contacted the embassy.

The couple are expected to fly on from New Delhi to their base in Islamabad, Pakistan, where their two children are being cared for by friends.

They were detained at Kabul airport on Sunday as they were preparing to return to Islamabad.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London said they had not yet received official confirmation of the journalists' release.

Doctors in France On Strike for a Day

PARIS, Oct. 23 (UPI) — Most of France's 115,000 medical doctors went on a daylong strike today to protest the government decision to freeze their incomes and reduce subsidies to the deficit-ridden national health system.

Only emergency cases were handled by members of the National Doctors Association and by doctors working in hospitals.

Jet Bombers Support Raid

Rhodesia Hits Guerrilla Base in Zambia

SALISBURY, Oct. 23 (UPI) — Zimbabwe Rhodesian commandos backed by jet bombers have destroyed a black nationalist guerrilla base in neighboring Zambia, the military command said today.

The invading force, consisting of commandos of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian light infantry and the elite special air services, inflicted heavy casualties but lost two men killed, it said.

A communique said the target was a base located 25 miles inside Zambia and occupied by guerrillas of Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front alliance. The communique said the raids were launched early Sunday.

"Air and ground forces have attacked — and completely destroyed — a heavily fortified ZIPRA [Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army] terrorist position 40 kilometers west of Chirundu in Zambia," the communique said. "Quantities of war material were captured or destroyed."

In the Zambian capital of Lusaka, government sources said Zimbabwe Rhodesia had launched a major invasion into Zambia to strike at guerrilla camps along the border area.

They said Zambian regular troops have become involved in the four-day-old battle and fighting was intense.

Zambian sources said hundreds of Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops were involved in the attack along the eastern border.

"It looks like the biggest ground attack they have ever launched against us," one of the sources said.

The sources said there also had been some fighting between South African and Zambian troops in the western province bordering South-West Africa, but they said they had no indication on the scale of the fighting.

President Kenneth Kaunda told a visiting Iraqi delegation yesterday that 600 South African troops and 400 Rhodesian soldiers had occupied parts of Zambia. Diplomats discredited the claim, saying they had not heard of any incursions.

Mr. Kaunda told the Iraqis that "even now there are about 600 South African troops on Zambian soil in the western province. There are about 400 Rhodesian troops on our soil. Our boys with limited means are containing them."

Zambia is used as a sanctuary by various black nationalist guerrillas fighting to gain control of South-West Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

African Official Denies Giscard Received Gems

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP) — The Central African Republic's Foreign Minister Sylvestre Bangui said today that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing never received any gift of diamonds from former Jean Bedel Bokassa, the former emperor.

In a radio interview, Mr. Bangui denounced as a forgery a letter, ostensibly from Mr. Bokassa, published last week by the satirical French weekly Le Canard Enchaine.

The 1974 letter asked for a spray of 30 carats of diamonds to be made available for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, then French minister of finance. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has refused to confirm or deny receiving the gift, although the report has caused a domestic political furor in France.

"I was my country's ambassador in France for four years," Mr. Bangui said. "If any such gift had been made, I would have known about it."

At a separate news conference, Mr. Bangui said that Bokassa often ordered the government-run Central African diamond marketing office to make gifts of diamonds to foreign visitors and then kept them for himself. Over the years, Mr. Bangui declared, Mr. Bokassa accumulated a private hoard of diamonds "enough to fill numerous trunks."

Mr. Bokassa was ousted in a French-backed coup last month.

Flemish Extremist Retained in Custody

TONGEREN, Belgium, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — A court today ordered Flemish extremist leader Bert Ericsson to be held in custody for a month after his arrest Sunday during a banned demonstration.

Sixty four members of the rightist paramilitary Vlaamse Militanten Orde were seized during the demonstration in Voeren, an area of conflict between the French and Dutch-speaking communities in Belgium. All were released yesterday except Mr. Ericsson, who is charged with setting up an illegal private militia.

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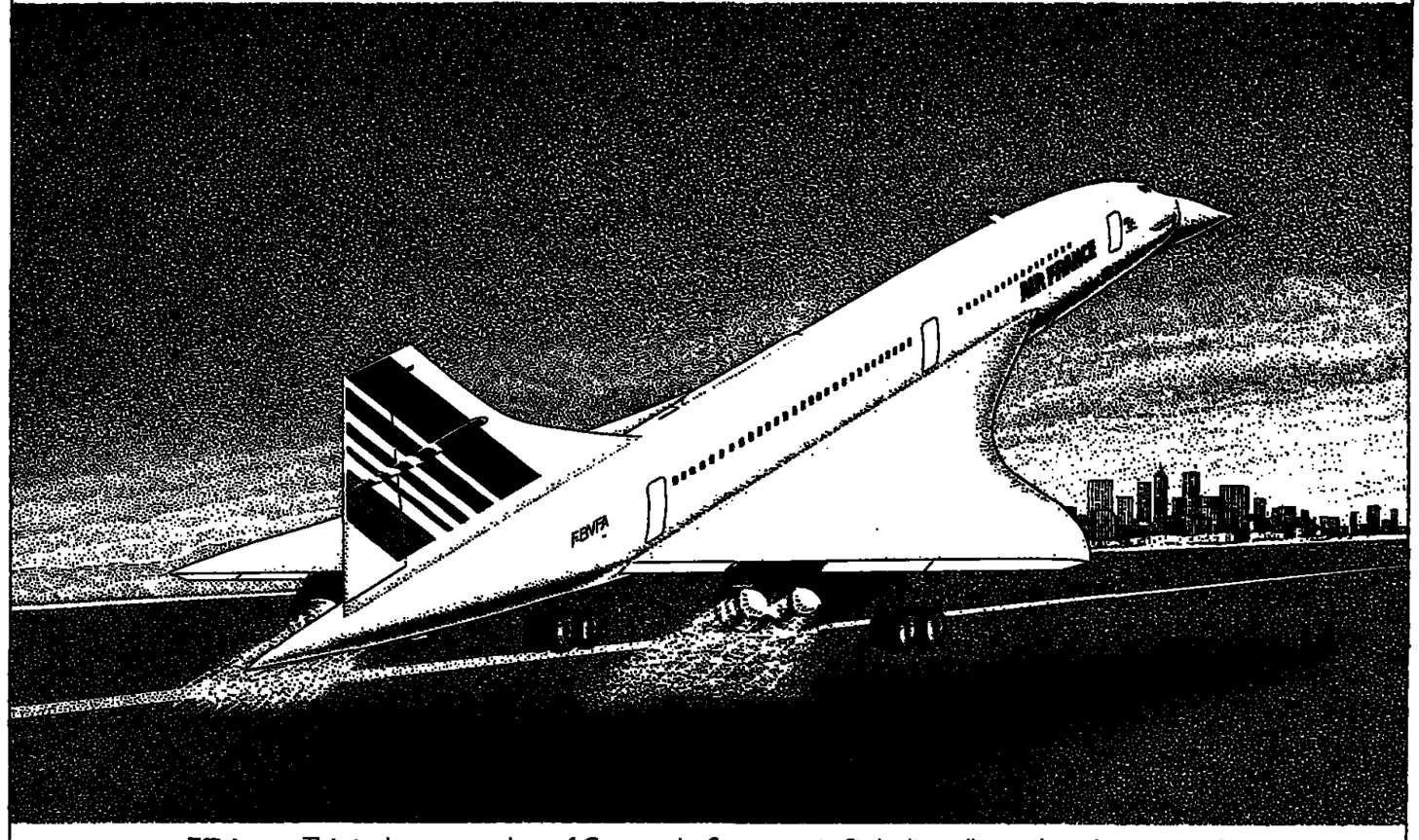
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Wednesday, October 24, 1979

A Kafka Trial in Prague

"Someone must have been telling lies about Joseph K., for without having done anything wrong he was arrested one fine morning." So begins "The Trial," Franz Kafka's novel of humanity in the grip of bureaucracy. K., without being specifically charged with any crime, is systematically interrogated and finally executed. It is a measure of the advance of civilization in Czechoslovakia, Kafka's native land, that the four men and two women now on trial in Prague have been charged with subversion of the state under Article 98 of the Penal Code. They are also unlikely to be executed. With those two exceptions, the similarities between Kafka's allegory and present-day Czech reality far exceed the differences.

* * *

Just as K.'s case never gets to the highest court, so there is no appeal for Vaclav Havel, Jiri Dienstbier, Vaclav Benda, Petr Uhl, Otta Bednarova and Dana Nemcova. This is a show trial, straight out of the Stalin era. They are to be made examples of, at the bidding of hardliners in the Czechoslovak government; or they are pawns in a deadly chess game inside the Kremlin; or both. No one knows for sure, least of all the defendants. What they do know, and it is a great source of their strength, is that the Prague regime is afraid of them. If it were not, there would be no need for this embarrassing trial.

The trial is an admission of weakness. The kind of self-criticism that flourishes in the West, despite the efforts of a Nixon White House, is intolerable in Soviet-style regimes such as the one in Czechoslovakia. Therefore the subscribers to Charter 77, a document that does no more than call attention to lapses in observation of certain international human rights covenants that have been adopted into the Czechoslovak legal code, must be purged. In the past they have been stripped of their jobs, their citizenship, their cars and apartments; they have been beaten, their children have been expelled from universities and they have been kept under house arrest for long periods. But none of that has stopped the movement.

It should not, because these patriots are winning. The columnist Leopold Unger reported a marvelous example in the International Herald Tribune last April of the fear that foreshadows their success:

"The entire nation was forced to denounce the authors of the charter without being allowed to read it," Unger wrote. "Minister of the Interior Jaroslav Obzina justified this Kafka-like method of operation in a speech to security officers: 'If we published the charter, 90 percent of those who read it would fall into a trap and agree with its text.' " Indeed they would agree with its text, which calls for such troublesome individual liberties as freedom of expression, freedom of religion and freedom of emigration.

* * *

The spotlight of Western concern will fall on Prague as long as the trial goes on. The Husak government and the prevailing forces in Moscow have decided they can bear that much scrutiny. But the light must not go out when the trial is over. Each Western government must find the means to apply pressure in its relations with Prague and Moscow. The courage of men like Havel — who has been actively and openly fighting repression since the curtain fell on Prague Spring — and his Charter 77 associates, must be supported. If it is not, it will be a blow to the freedom and dignity of all men and women.

Ending the Taiwan Treaty

It has been almost 200 years since the United States first abrogated a treaty. So it may seem strange that no one can be sure whether or not the 1954 mutual defense treaty with Taiwan is about to come to an end. But that's the way it is.

President Carter gave the requisite year's notice last December that the treaty would be terminated on Jan. 1, 1980. But a group of congressmen, claiming the president lacks power single-handedly to abrogate a treaty, challenged him, and they have now won the first round. Federal Judge Oliver Gasch has ruled that the treaty will not be terminated unless Congress takes some action to reinforce what the president has done.

This confrontation between the three branches of government has arisen because the Constitution is silent on how this nation goes about breaking a treaty. Although many treaties have been terminated since the first one (with France) was severed in 1798, there is no consensus among politicians, judges or scholars of the extent of presidential power.

The Carter administration asserts that the president's power over foreign relations gives him the right to abrogate a treaty when he believes it necessary. The administration's chief Capitol Hill critic on this matter, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., believes the Senate must approve that termination by a two-thirds vote, just as it must approve a new treaty by such a margin. Judge Gasch ruled that the president's notice of termination is legally ineffective until either the Senate supports him by a two-thirds vote or both houses of Congress pass a resolution of approval by majority vote. Needless to say, the administration is appealing.

There are precedents on all sides. President Coolidge terminated a smuggling treaty with Mexico without congressional participation. President Wilson terminated an international sanitary treaty with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate. President Taft terminated a commercial treaty with Russia with the approval of both houses of Congress. The result is a legal mess that will not be cleared up until the Supreme Court speaks, if it does. But the Supreme Court could avoid the whole issue by saying the matter is too political in nature for its intervention.

Given that situation, Robert Byrd, Senate majority leader, is right in seeking some way in which the Senate can vote on the matter. While the treaty with Taiwan is dead for all practical purposes — and has been since the president acted last December — it ought to be put out of its misery definitively. The only way that can be accomplished before the Jan. 1 termination date is for Congress to concur in what the president has done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Annals of Robbery

Ronald Biggs remains cheerful. "I have been lucky. Somebody always seems to come by with a 500-buck proposition, and it keeps the boat floating," he recently told Warren Hoge, The Times's correspondent in Brazil. Biggs appears to have little left besides his good cheer.

He was one of 12 men convicted of the Heist of the Century, the Great British Train Robbery in 1963. He long ago used up his $450,000-share of the $7-million haul. It must be difficult to find regular work that pays well, let alone evade British authorities. Having escaped from prison, he hangs on to residency in Brazil by a technicality. And as the years pass, even his place in the annals of robbery seems to be fading: a $7-million heist doesn't seem so spectacular any more.

The Lufthansa cargo terminal theft at Kennedy Airport last year came to $5.8 million. This week, the trial started in the 1976 Fric-Frac robbery that the French regard as the Heist of the Century. It yielded $10 million, withdrawn from a Nice bank vault through elaborate tunnels dug in from the sewers.

Without in any way endorsing such crimes, we find ourselves feeling a little sorry for the cheerful Biggs. Crime does not pay, but there must be a fairer way to judge his feat. If history would only adjust for inflation, then the true present measure of the 1950 Brink's job in Boston would not be $1.2 million but $3.6 million. The Fric Frac, cost-adjusted, would be $12.8 million. The Lufthansa robbery would be well in excess of $6 million. And the Great Train Robbery would remain safe at the top of the list: $7 million then would be $16,170,000 now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet Pressure on Europe

The Soviet Union is trying to give Leonid Brezhnev's disarmament proposals more weight by bringing growing presssure to bear on the European NATO countries.

Valentin Falin, former Soviet ambassador in Bonn, said Moscow would find itself compelled to "accept the challenge" if the NATO countries ignored the Soviet Union's "good will" and agreed to deploying new U.S. missiles in Europe.

— From the Allgemeine Zeitung (Frankfurt)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

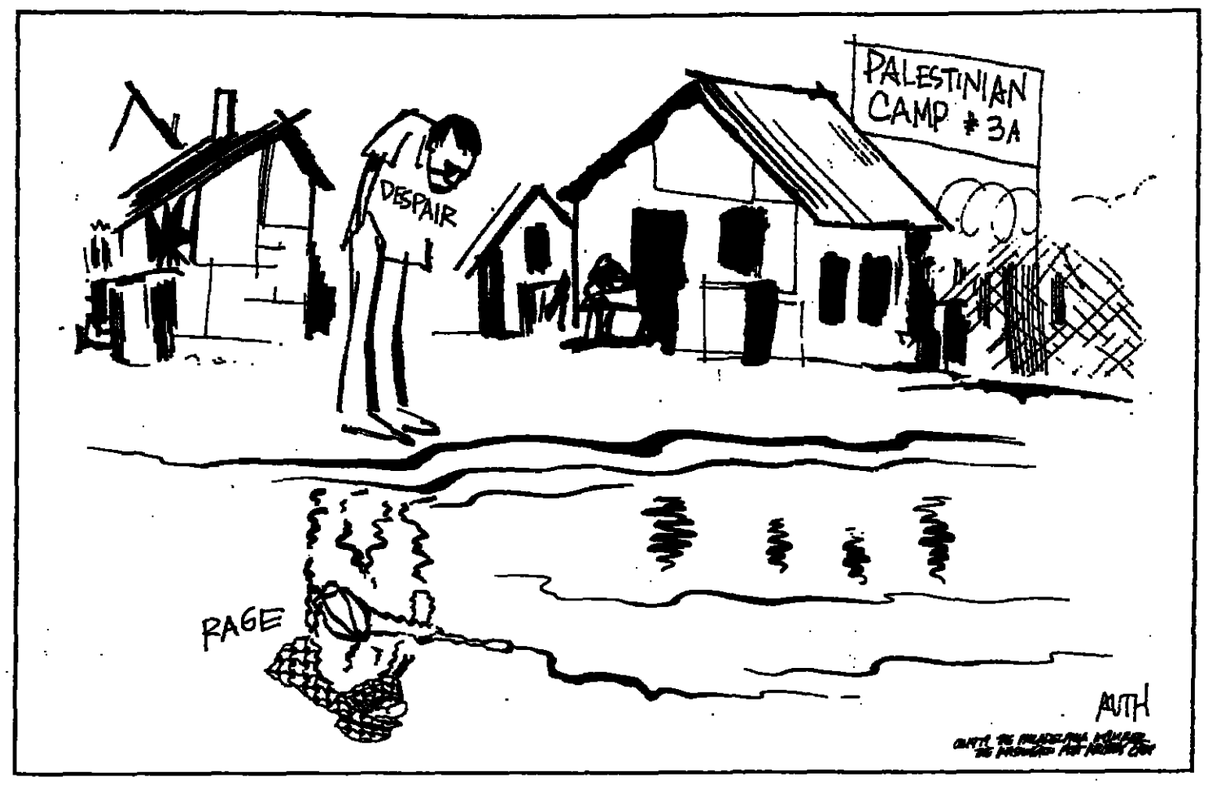
October 24, 1904

LONDON — During Friday night, the Russian Baltic fleet came into contact with the British fishing fleet from Hull and opened fire on it, killing two fishermen and wounding about a score of others. The Russian warships opened fire without giving any warning. The unfortunate incident may be inspired by the dread that has haunted the Russian authorities that European waters are studded with disguised Japanese torpedo boats and mine-laying vessels bent on destroying the Baltic fleet before it can reach a fairly open sea. All England will be ringing with the incident this morning.

Fifty Years Ago

October 24, 1929

NEW YORK — In opening the New Jersey convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union today, Mrs. Nina Frantz, its president, regretted the appointment of Sen. Walter Edge as U.S. Ambassador to France. "Under the late Ambassador Herrick, the U.S. Embassy was dry," she declared. "With Mr. Edge, whom we know is personally 'wet,' we do not hope that the U.S. Embassy will be any other way under his administration. His appointment is all the more to be regretted since so many protests were filed by us with President Hoover, declaring our position against it."



A Call for Clearer U.S. Policy on Africa

By Chester A. Crocker and William H. Lewis

WASHINGTON — For years, African problems and U.S. African interests have been the stepchildren of foreign policy. The Carter administration has not basically altered this long-standing pattern, despite its activities and pro-African rhetoric. Measured by the level of effort, recent U.S. diplomacy in Africa has not been backed by the real resources — concrete financial ad security tools plus political will and clear priorities at the highest levels of government — that are required to support it.

At this moment the State Department and the various aid agencies are submitting fiscal 1981 budget proposals to the White House. Once again, Africanist officials appear to have lost out in the annual scramble for budget resources. Sub-Saharan Africa will receive less than 10 percent of worldwide development assistance, minuscule proportions of U.S. arms sales and security training, and well under 10 percent of the politically flexible budget aid known, misleading, as security supporting assistance. Africa ranks far behind the Mideast and Asia in all categories, and the modest year-to-year increases are in reality offset by inflation and other factors. The overall aid package falls short of African requirements and of past pledges by both the presidennt and the secretary of state.

Vocal Presence

U.S. black leaders have recently become a vocal presence in urging officials and legislators to approve "massive increases" in U.S. aid for Africa. Their argument is that sub-Saharan Africa's 40-plus nations are receiving short rations when compared with other regions and wich such leading recipients as Israel and Egypt. Many black opinion leaders would agree with Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the UN, in viewing the future issue in Africa and the Third World as more a "battle for markets" than a political or military struggle. The clear implication is that Washington should sharpen and upgrade its economic tools.

These leaders are correct in focusing on the lack of resources behind our Africa policy. But increasing the level of U.S. assistance is only the first step. The administration's black critics have not offered us much in the way of an overall strategy that would justify the additional sums. It will not do to deal with Africa from esentially philanthropic premises, flinging money at a continent as though it were a United Givers Fund beneficiary. Some guidelines are needed.

Pressing Need

First, U.S. national interests in Africa are not self-executing. There is a pressing need for greater U.S. influence and effectiveness in the region — a need that is not met by seeking to win a beauty contest with the other outside powers active in the area. Equally important, Africa's problems must be squarely faced, as well as its great potential.

Political fragmentation, economic stagnation, refugee problems and domestic and regional strife are important features of the scene. Despite political independence, many states remain highly dependent on outside actors. As a result, the continent is a tempting place for outsiders in search of UN votes, military bases, global political prestige or old-fashioned grandeur. Moreover, it is a region in flux after several decades of largely Western orientation, both politically and economically.

In these circumstances, it is not helpful to obscure the issues, as both the administration and some black leaders do, by claiming that our interests coincide with "Africa's interest." Such a claim misreads the very nature of foreign policy, and it trivializes Africa's complexities. Nor can U.S. policy have as its main objective to displace from African markets and development projects U.S. European allies, who have a more natural interdependence with Africa than the United States does. Rather, the U.S. economic interest is to encourage African growth and a continued Western economic orientation from which all parties would benefit.

Cautious Approach

Second, growing instability in Africa demands a balanced and cautious approach, engaging U.S. resources in both the security and the development fields. If African security problems get worse, trade and development are unlikely to prosper. This does not mean that Washington should seek to create a new Pax Americana in the region, or that it should respond reflexively to each Soviet move. But the United States should shed its complex about arms sales, military training and political support for friendly governments facing severe security problems. Security assistance should be directed toward strengthening the foundations for stability and growth of Africa's more decent durable and (let's say it) helpful political systems.

Third, the traditional bureaucratic trap of evaluating all aid submissions on a country-by-country basis should be avoided. Tanzania cannot compete effectively with Turkey for resource transfers; nor can Senegal hope to achieve the same degree of recognition as Israel or Egypt, despite its contributions to peacekeeping in southern Lebanon. But black Africa as a region does weigh heavily in the U.S. diplomatic balance, and the needs of selected countries would get higher priority if considered in a regional context.

Moderates

Fourth, U.S. strategy should focus more on the needs of moderate African leaders. They have proved to be an effective stabilizing force over the years. Yet all too often in the recent past we have ignored their appeals for security assistance and various forms of budgetary support. U.S. refusal, combined with its inordinately cumbersome requirements for development aid, erodes the confidence and the regional credibility of these leaders.

Finally, Washington needs to develop more flexible approaches to Africa's political and economic problems. This means a capacity to respond effectively to refugee problems and infrastructure bottlenecks, to provide support to governments undergoing short-term financial or security difficulties, to support tangibly and promptly those governments prepared to cooperate with our diplomatic initiatives in southern Africa and elsewhere.

Rhetoric without resources will accomplish little. By the same token, it is quite clear that Congress and the American people are unlikely to approve increased resources for Africa without a coherent and persuasive explanation of why they are required and how they will be used.

Mr. Crocker is director of African Studies at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. Mr. Lewis is professor of political science at George Washington University. They wrote this article for The Washington Post.

The Carter, Kennedy Camps

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — One of the features of the fight now beginning for the Democratic presidential nomination is the unusual degree of knowledge each side has of the political strengths and weaknesses of the other. The Carters and the Kennedys are thought of as separate clans, but there has been enough migration between the two camps to make each of them privy to what the other might prefer to consider privileged information.

I am not referring here to dark secrets of the past, but rather to tactical tendencies, personnel strengths and weaknesses — the sort of information one professional sports team acquires when it picks up a player from another.

Jimmy Carter's pollster, Pat Caddell, for example, has his business base in Boston and did some polling in 1976 for Sen. Edward Kennedy's Senate campaign. Two of the top Carter operatives in the recent Florida skirmish, John Rendon and Jerry Vento, are acquisitions from the Kennedy camp.

Policy Jobs

There are many others in policy jobs in the Carter administration who worked closely with one or another of the Kennedy brothers in the past and know their way of operating.

But Kennedy has equally good sources of inside information on how Carter did it in 1976 — and how he is likely to try to do it again. Carl Wagner, the top political aide in Kennedy's office, took leave from his union job in 1976 to help set up the election-day voter turnout operation for Carter in the key industrial states. Gerard P. Doherty, the Boston lawyer who is sure to be one of the senior Kennedy operatives, ran New York state for Carter in 1976 — with Kennedy's blessing, of course. Mark Siegel, a coordinator of the draft-Kennedy operations, monitored the 1976 Carter campaign from a senior staff job at the Democratic National Committee and worked 18 months for Hamilton Jordan at the White House.

Without necessarily attributing the views to the above-named gentlemen, it is possible to note something rather interesting about the attitudes of the two camps as the struggle begins.

Confident

Each of them seems sublimely confident of the ability of its candidate to out-campaign the other. And each of them thinks it has spotted a fairly serious gap in the other's preparation for the game.

The Carterites believe that Kennedy will be sharply handicapped by his lack of experience with the new rules of nominating politics, including the limitations on campaign spending and the intricate requirements for delegate-selection.

"He and his people haven't played this game since 1968," said one Carter strategist. "They're used to writing a check for whatever they have to spend, and hiring whoever they want to hire. But this is a game of limited money and lots of volunteers, and it's going to seem very strange to them."

Whether that is the case is open to question. Certainly, the Kennedys have never had to skimp for money in past campaigns. But Steve Smith, the prospective campaign manager, is — among other things — a darn good businessman who should know how to stretch a campaign dollar and stay within a budget.

Volunteers

The effective mobilization of volunteers has always been a major element of Kennedy politics. As for the technicalities of the new delegate-selection procedures, Wagner and Siegel probably know them as well as anyone in the country.

On the Kennedy side, the belief is that, smart as the Carterites have proved themselves to be in organizing delegate caucuses, they lack the skill and sensitivity that it takes to hold the competing factions of the Democratic coalition together through a long campaign. Kennedy's men note that in the last general election, Jordan recognized this failing, and turned over management of the major industrial states to old-fashioned Irish pols like Doherty, many of whom will be with Kennedy, not Carter, in this battle.

The risk that many of Carter's top aides may not understand "how to keep these Democratic factions from killing each other, or at least from killing you," as one Kennedy man put it, strikes this reporter as a real one. But there is an important footnote to that point.

The one man in the Carter camp whose skill in handling the Democratic factions the Kennedyites do admire is Robert S. Strauss. They saw Strauss as party chairman weld the Democrats together after the 1972 debacle and hold them together for victory, despite the waverings of Carter's 1976 general-election campaign.

Kennedy would have been happy if Strauss had devoted himself to Middle East diplomacy in 1980, rather than nomination politics. But, ironically, he has mishandled his relations with Strauss in much the same way that Carter bungled his own relations with Kennedy.

If Kennedy was sore at the snub of being excluded from the list of 150 Democrats invited to confer with the president last July at Camp David, Strauss was equally upset at not being one of the 7,000 people asked to the dedication of the John F. Kennedy Library last week.

Where previously it was circumstance that made Strauss a Carter partisan, now there is a sense of personal affront that makes him eager to lead the attack on Kennedy's policy views and leadership claims.

Strauss is an antagonist Kennedy does not need, for he knows both the nominating procedures and the Democratic factions. And he plays by the old rule the Kennedys respect: Don't get mad. Get even.

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Letters

Cambodian Rivals

Re "Cambodian Rivals Unite Against Vietnamese" (IHT, Oct. 19):

We wish to make the following statement:

It is not true that the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann "had agreed to make common cause with the Khmer Rouge." Our movement, since the beginning, has never failed to point out to the world our main enemies: the North Vietnamese troops, who have invaded Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge, who are the author of the terrible genocide . . . We cannot and do not make common cause with the Khmer Rouge. The Cambodian people can accept neither the Khmer Rouge because of the genocide they have committed nor the North Vietnamese troops because of their aggression against Cambodia . . .

THONN OUK,
KPNLF in Paris.
Creteil, France.

Gold vs. Dollar

Couldn't someone explain to the gold speculators that gold is a metal with very little intrinsic value and that it only costs money for storage and brings in no interest or dividends while it is stored?

The speculation on gold will only serve to make dentists' charges higher and to make useless baubles more expensive.

On the other hand, the U.S. dollar, in contrast with the currencies of some other less-favored nations, remains the currency of an immensely strong and wealthy country, which possesses immeasurable mineral reserves and which produces food for export to many countries around the globe.

The dollar can also, in contrast with gold, always be invested in bonds yielding very reasonable interest and in stocks of good industrial enterprises, which, with the vast U.S. know-how and technical ability behind them, are able to yield good dividends.

MARC W. van WEEDE.
Lausanne.

The Book On Foreign Affairs

By Stephen S. Rosenfel

WASHINGTON — The foreig affairs book of the season - all seasons — comes in a pla brown wrapper from the Hou Foreign Affairs Committee. It is a Library of Congress speciali whose name is not quite a hous hold word, Joseph G. Whelan, a it is an absorbing review of the ni ty-gritty of Soviet-U.S. diploma over the years. Diplomats, poli cians and students of the wor should rush down to the committ or to the Government Printing Of ice for a copy.

Whelan assembles in one han place a broad range of materi from memoirs, histories and son recent interviews bearing on the a tual conduct of Soviet-U.S. dipl macy since the Bolshevik Revol tion. He offers an analytical gloss his own, but the meat lies in w focus on the actual negotiating pr cess, the tactics on both sides, t business behind the scenes.

The result is like sitting down f a personal chat, one centered on t juiciest parts of their experienc with a good number of the Amer cans most experienced an knowledgeable in dealing with t Russians over the years. Even someone who fancies himself re sonably familiar with the perio and the literature, "Soviet Diplom cy and Negotiating Behavio Emerging New Context for U.S. D plomacy" is an eye-opening treat.

Prime Value

Its prime value is to remind us d some simple things that presidents in a hurry, diplomats caught up t personal visions and inattentive ci zens tend to forget: There are n shortcuts. The Russians are tou customers and can be dealt with s riously only by serious people. Th only questions that lie between t Soviet Union and the United Stat are tough questions. Beware o medicine men.

There is nothing novel or dramat ic about this message, but that precisely the point. Politics in a d mocracy puts great pressure on po iticians to promise breakthroughs Soviet-U.S. relations. From time time, diplomats emerge who see to mystify diplomacy, to make of a special process that, in the hand of a special person, can produce a most magical results.

But a close look at the record such as Whelan provides, can on demystify diplomacy and restor perspective to the ambitions of pol ticians. It is, or should be, a humbling exercise.

A second lesson emerges fro Whelan's book, and it is that the is something in Soviet-U.S. dipl macy called technique. It would n seem necessary to make the poi except that it has often been ove looked. In fact, some ways of dea ing with the Russians are bett than other ways. Some diploma are better than other diplomats. Th cards are the cards, but some peop win at poker and some lose.

The odd thing is that there is n real secret, and no real disagree ment, about what good technique i in negotiating with the Kremlin: s an achievable goal, prepare well, b firm in pursuit, be patient, yiel nothing for free, don't count o good will, and so on. Through Whe lan's pages march a long line o U.S. diplomatic practitioners und erlining these time-tested rule Lend Lease and wartime cooper tion negotiator John R. Dean (Whelan's favorite), Averell Harri man, Richard Nixon, and so on Yet these rules are not uniformly re spected, even by people who prid themselves on being professional Pressure, disorder, excitement, van ity lead good men astray.

Last Lesson

Yet — and here is the last lesson I would take from Whelan — th Russians are human, too. A tender cy has arisen among Americans t think of the Russians as, in Hu Sonnenfeldt's phrase, "infallibl super-negotiators." Their purpose fulness, their slyness and secrecy their very Russian-ness is se against our casualness, openness and American frivolousness.

But the advantage so easily ac corded to the Russians is more measure of our anxiety and misper ception than their consistent per formance. The record makes plai that Soviet negotiators are capable of poor judgment. It makes plai that over the years Americans hav had their share of successes. We ar not only obligated but entitled to b of stout heart.

Get Whelan's book. Give it to th college sophomore, the diplomat negotiator, the restless congressma and the presidential candidate o your choice. Nothing they'll rea for a long time will improve U.S diplomacy more.

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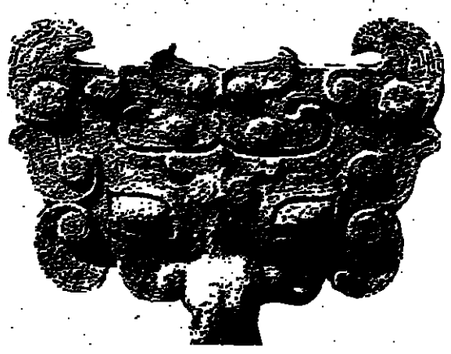
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China



Unsentimental Practitioners Of Power Play

By Harvey Stockwin

HONG KONG (IHT) — The visit of Chinese party chairman and premier Hua Guofeng to Western Europe is proving to be an interesting combination of the old and the new, the modern and the traditional, the hardheaded and the sentimental.

It is the first time that the head of government and party chairman of the largest nation in "Europe's Far East" has toured "China's Far West."

Mr. Hua's predecessor, Mao, limited his foreign travel to two visits to Moscow, and though former Premier Chou En-lai was peripatetic at times, he did not achieve Mr. Hua's titular eminence.

When nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek ruled China, the farthest he ventured was to China's Middle West — Cairo, where he met with Roosevelt and Churchill in 1943.

Alien Concept

During China's imperial dynasties, the very thought of foreign travel by an emperor was an alien concept. China was the world. The world could come to China.

Before Mr. Hua makes his projected tour of the United States, however, a third U.S. president will probably have visited China in search of an improved electoral image at home.

If Chinese habits and preferences die hard, however, there can be no doubt that Mr. Hua's current trip to Europe indicates a pursuit of the new — primarily, a pursuit of equality.

The old emperors disdained the world outside the Middle Kingdom. That world treated China unequally. It would probably be going too far to assert that the Chinese see Mr. Hua's visit to Western Europe as a symbolic burying of the historical hatchet.

But as Chinese citizens watch Mr. Hua's progress on the ever-growing number of China's TV screens, many will be remembering that the wheel has come full circle, that countries that wronged China for a century or more are welcoming its representative with pomp and courtesy as an equal today. They will also be hearing Mr. Hua use the platform of his European visit to inveigh against the superpower which, in Chinese eyes, has yet to atone for its unequal treatment of China in the past — the Soviet Union.

But this is only a reminder that the wheel has come full circle in another way. Once Europeans went to China to profit from its weakness. Today, it is more likely that Mr. Hua will be watching to see if China can lose from European weakness.

'Unsentimental'

As Henry Kissinger observes in his memoirs, Chinese leaders are "the most unsentimental practitioners of balance of power politics that I have encountered."

On the surface, Mr. Hua will be seeking agreement on the dangers of detente, the Soviet threat to peace and the need for Europe to avoid a rerun of Munich-style appeasement. The Middle Kingdom complex will be illustrated in the press back home in China, as all the reports of the visit will consist of the comments by European politicians and the press who *agree* with the Chinese position on international relations. Quite obscure publications and organizations will be quoted at length if they endorse the Chinese world view.

Beneath the surface, however, Mr. Hua and the officials with him will not be reading their own media. They will be carefully calculating and calibrating the extent of their basic disagreement with West European viewpoints on international affairs.

If they find too much basic indifference to the problems of distant Asia, if they discover too much European naivete about the Soviet Union, and above all, if they conclude that Bonn, London and Paris would prefer to conciliate the Russians rather than stand up to them — then the result of such findings could have an effect on the Sino-Soviet talks taking place in Moscow.

On the surface, the Chinese are all for European integration and a strong NATO. However, they are only too aware that too much detente in Europe could add even more Russian divisions to the 1 million troops the Soviet Union already has on China's northern borders.

Inequality

China's perception of continued inequality is a major theme in the negative course of Chinese-Soviet relations since Oct. 1, 1949, when Mao proclaimed that "China has stood up." Even as Mao negotiated in Moscow in late 1949 and early 1950, he discovered that a China that had stood up was still not expected to stand on an equal footing with those who ruled in the Communist "Vatican."

Stalin insisted upon retaining Russia's privileged position in western China, and a case can be made that the China-Soviet treaty was not even as advantageous to China as the pact signed by Stalin with the Chinese nationalists immediately after World War II.

Communist China was given loans, not aid, and did not get back any of the industrial machinery looted by the Russians in Manchuria when the Japanese were defeated. Even as the Russians and Chinese formed what the outside world saw as a close alliance, the tensions began building that led to the split, the rivalry, and today, the worldwide Chinese-Soviet antipathy. In 1950, the Chinese-Soviet treaty was specifically directed at Japan and Japan's allies. In 1979, China finally abrogated that alliance, and now directs its diplomacy towards getting a de facto Chinese-American-Japanese alliance against the Soviet Union.

With a peace treaty now signed between Japan and China, and Chinese-American relations on the mend despite the continuing cloud of the Taiwan issue — it is the Chinese-Soviet relationship that has to be "normalized." Again inequality is the issue, as Mos-

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Alan McKenzie

Reshaping the Human Environment

By Nick Eberstadt

China has been a special experiment — a state-administered "social experiment."

The leadership that came into power Oct. 1, 1949, was determined to reshape completely the country's human environment. Of the many specific goals of this envisioned "socialist and technical transformation," by far the most important was the elimination of the appalling misery that had been the accepted lot of the common people of China for more than 30 centuries.

And now, after more than a generation of total control over the economy and society, what has the Chinese regime been able to deliver to the people?

This question cannot answer with certainty. "Normalization" and "liberalization" notwithstanding, China is not a government that believes in the free release of information, nor has it rejected the use of carefully fashioned propaganda about its domestic conditions. Hard facts about the conditions of life for the poor are in extremely short supply, and will continue to be over the foreseeable future.

Several Fronts

Nevertheless, we do know enough to describe the progress of the Chinese people under Mao and his technocratic successors in some general ways on several important fronts:

● Health: Over the past 30 years the Chinese have enjoyed a dramatic improvement in health. In the 1940s, the average mother of six could expect two of her children to perish in infancy. While the tragedy of child death is no less heart-rending today, at least it is less common. By all indications its incidence has been cut by well over two-thirds. Adults have in large measure been relieved of the many diseases that wore them down or crippled them because of public health campaigns. Life expectancy has been pushed up from less than 40 in the late 1940s to somewhere in the mid- to low-60s today.

How does China's progress compare against other countries? In the late 1940s, the life expectancy of a Chinese citizen was about the same as those of Bangladesh, Pakistan, or Indonesia. Today, it is 10 years longer than any of theirs. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that the land of the barefoot doctor has produced the healthiest people in Asia, let alone the rest of the world. In East Asia alone, the regions whose health situations were comparable to China's after World War II, and are better than

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Alan McKenzie

3 American Teachers in Kunming Hope to 'Blend In'

By Linda Mathews

KUNMING — Elisabeth Booz was angry.

For weeks she and her son had struggled to blend inconspicuously *into the life* of this isolated Chinese city, their home for the next two years. And now the Americans had been forbidden to ride their bicycles to work.

During World War II, thousands of U.S. soldiers raced jeeps through the mazelike streets here. But the authorities at Yunnan University, where both Boozes teach English, have decided it is too risky to have their "American experts" battling rush-hour trucks and buses on their bikes, like ordinary Chinese commuters.

"We're considered very fragile and slightly feebleminded," said the exasperated 53-year-old Mrs. Booz, a professor and writer from Washington, D.C.

Vanguard

With her son Patrick, 24, and a 28-year-old Texan, Steven Thorpe, Mrs. Booz is part of the vanguard of U.S. teachers, businessmen and technicians bringing bits of America back to remote corners of China, from frozen Heilongjiang province in the north to this mile-high provincial capital of China's southwest plateau.

As the first Americans to live in Kunming in 30 years, the three instructors have found that local memories of the huge U.S. wartime presence here have faded but interest in the United States still runs high. A one-semester survey course the Boozes teach on the history of the English-speaking world since 1400 is swamped with students.

"Any historian worth his salt would be distressed at the way we're compressing all those events," Mrs. Booz admitted, "but the kids seem to like it because they've never been exposed to much American or European history."

Balanced against the joys of rediscovery, however, have been strains and frustrations that illustrate just how much relations between China and the West have changed in recent decades. Not long ago China was a poor, pitiful giant prostrate before Western gunboats, forced to yield sovereignty over major ports to the "foreign devils." Now the Chinese firmly make all the rules for foreigners inside their borders.

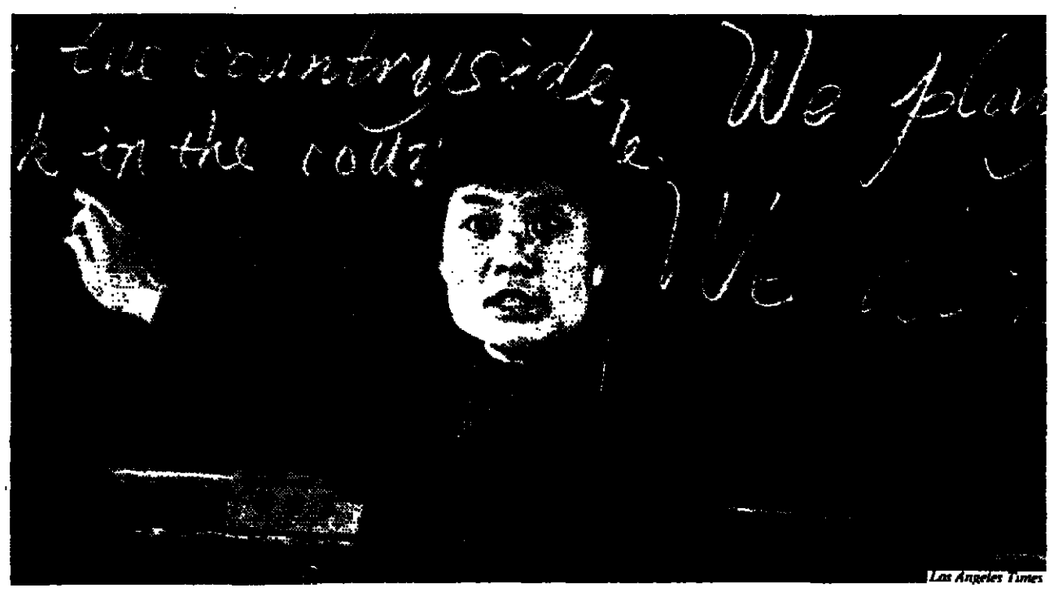
Bristling at the threatened loss of her newly purchased bike, Mrs. Booz labored over a letter of protest. "Do you think that's strong enough?" she asked her son, also affected by the ban. They briefly considered whether to offer a counterproposal — such as avoiding rush-hour traffic in exchange for bike privileges at other times — but finally opted for a hard-line, all-or-no thing approach.

Living in modern China often requires such negotiations, the teachers have learned, because official controls extend to matters that would be personal and private in the United States.

Patrick Booz, for example, has just lined up a meeting with top university administrators to seek their permission to travel to Hong Kong to buy, from his own funds, a mimeograph machine. Without official sanction, travel outside the city limits is impossible, both for Chinese and foreign residents.

English-language textbooks are scarce in China, so the American teachers must improvise. Printing enough copies can be difficult, for although Yunnan University is the best equipped educational institution in this province of 30 million people, it has only one duplicating machine to be shared among all its departments.

The newcomers have also inadvertently run afoul of university rules and local customs. Mr. Thorpe, who teaches at Kunming Teachers College, thought nothing of it when a young woman student stopped briefly by his office to talk about her studies. But a Chinese colleague gently warned him not to let it happen again. In puritanical New China, a male faculty member counsels young females only in a group.



Los Angeles Times

Latest Morals

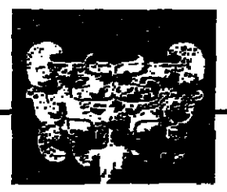
Local morals have undergone a transformation since the roistering days of World War II, when Kunming was the last stop on "the Hump," the American air operation that brought an embattled China supplies and arms over the Himalayas from India. The city then swarmed with brothels, bars, black markets and "singsong girls" — China's discreet term for prostitutes — to serve the 35,000 GIs based here.

A few oldtimers here still remember, but all evidence of it has vanished. The only visible legacies of the American presence are occasional 35-year-olds with Eurasian features, some ancient DeSotos, Chevrolets and Army jeeps that still cruise the streets and a strong local predilection for corned beef, introduced by the GIs.

"Canned corned beef is the most highly prized gourmet treat and is sold in many stores," Mrs. Booz said.

For the time being, the three teachers live far more sedately than the GIs in the

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'Prophets or Powerful Movers'

By Jay Mathews

'Personally I believe it is impossible to enjoy absolute freedom of speech.'

PEKING — Nine months ago a small group of young Chinese workers led by a short, thin man wearing cracked glasses, pasted an unusual list of 19 proposals on a poster-strewn wall outside a Peking bus yard.

The Human Rights Alliance, as they called themselves, asked for better relations with the Soviet Union, election of state officials, published statistics on all important government programs and a free non-official press, all unheard of in the last two decades of Chinese Communism.

Today, even though the group's leader, Ren Wanding, is in prison, the 19 points seem in hindsight to be the work of gifted prophets or powerful movers of the Communist Party Politburo. For, in the meantime, China has opened new talks with Moscow, organized some apparently free elections of local officials and factory foremen, released reams of hitherto secret national economic statistics, and allowed the sale of more than a dozen different mimeographed journals in front of the same wall where the little human rights group pasted their appeal.

To some Chinese and foreigners here, those pioneers of the Democracy Movement, the "spring thaw," or whatever else it is called, are heroes who forced the government and the Communist Party to make significant changes. Others argue that the wallposter writers were only reporting the views of leading party officials leaked to them through the Chinese grapevine — a party official saying something to a nephew who mentions it to a friend who puts it in a poster.

Reform Plans

The changes were coming anyway, some people inside and outside the government add. They say people like Mr. Ren did little more than frighten party officials with direct attacks on the idea of Communist Party rule, that Mr. Ren was slapped in prison to keep his actions from tarnishing reform plans already underway.

Whatever the role played by the human rights alliance — and many other small groups — in the twists and turns, loosening and tightening of Chinese politics these last few months, the People's Republic is a significantly different place to live in now than it was then. In the same way, it had already changed considerably by the time Mr. Ren's poster went up the first week of January from the tumultuous days of 1976, the landmark year when Mao died.

Much attention in the Western press since Mao's death has focused on the gradual lowering of his lofty place in Chinese history, but Westerners, particularly journalists here, have also been keenly interested in the loosened social and intellectual restraints that have occurred with Mao's death, and with the return of a number of Mao's victims of earlier purges back to the leadership.

The new leaders have attempted to move away from Mao, and the constricting reverence for his every word that his closest disciples tried to enforce.

This has brought the outpouring of posters expressing a wide range of opinions, from bitter denunciations of Mao's excesses to suggestions that his successors, particularly the party chairman, Hua Guofeng and the deputy chairman, Deng Xiaoping, are more interested in getting government jobs back for old cronies than helping the common people.

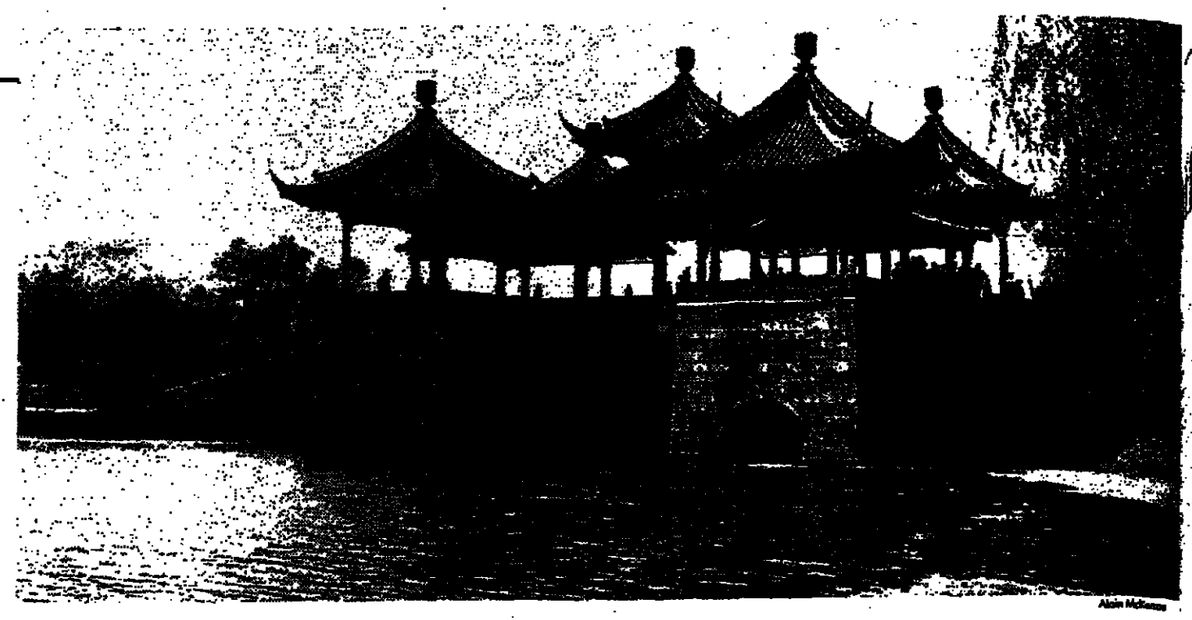
In fits and spurts, there have also been public demonstrations, sit-down strikes, attacks on the government by underground newspapers and perhaps most startling, private contacts by Chinese critics with foreign journalists and diplomats.

No one has attempted to count the number of Chinese involved in these activities. Most seem to be in their 20s and 30s, often with comparatively well-educated and with factory jobs which, in this nation of featherbedding, leave them ample time for after-hours activity. Judging by the turnout at unofficial rallies and poster readings, and subtracting the great number of curious people who gather around even small bicycle accidents, there may be a few thousand active participants in the Democracy Movement at best.

But their desire to bring up new issues like free elections and free expression seems to reflect the interest of millions of other Chinese, more circumspect perhaps, who share backgrounds with the poster writers — a relatively high degree of educational attainment such as college or senior middle school and an urban upbringing.

The Chinese still call such people intellectuals, a throwback to the old days when learned members of Chinese society grew long fingernails.

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Alain McKenna

Year of the Big Rethink by Planners

By Miriam Klein

PEKING (IHT) — This has been the year of the big rethink for China's economic planners, with once-hallowed national policies subjected to severe scrutiny and in some cases drastically changed.

A major casualty of the new perspective on economic affairs has been the decision to downgrade the importance of the steel industry — which socialist countries usually regard as the vital foundation of their economies. Another has been Mao's policy of giving absolute priority to grain in agricultural planning.

On the foreign trade front, China has been cautious over orders for big new industrial plants, while exploring every imaginable avenue — including the previously taboo concept of joint ventures with foreign firms — to boost foreign exchange earnings.

Agriculture remains the all-important base of the Chinese economy, but last year's harvest of 305 million tons of grain and sweet potatoes, while creditable enough, did not suggest that the country would be able to meet its declared target of 400 million tons by 1985. Prospects of meeting the planned 312.5 million goal for this year seem slim.

The peasants have, however, been given their biggest earnings boost in the past 30 years, with the adoption of a plan to raise prices paid for their products between 20 percent and 50 percent, and to allow them to trade more freely in their sideline crops and handicrafts.

Predictably, this move is expected to lead to substantial rises in food prices for the urban consumer before the end of this year. The government originally declared that there would be no such rises, but now it has apparently decided to compensate for them by raising wages through industrial bonus plans and other methods. Whether this can be done without nationwide inflation remains to be seen.

The earlier goal of "basically" mechanizing Chinese agriculture by 1980 has understandably been dropped, both because it was impractical, and because there are not enough industrial jobs to mop up the excess labor which such a policy would result in.

Bonus Plans

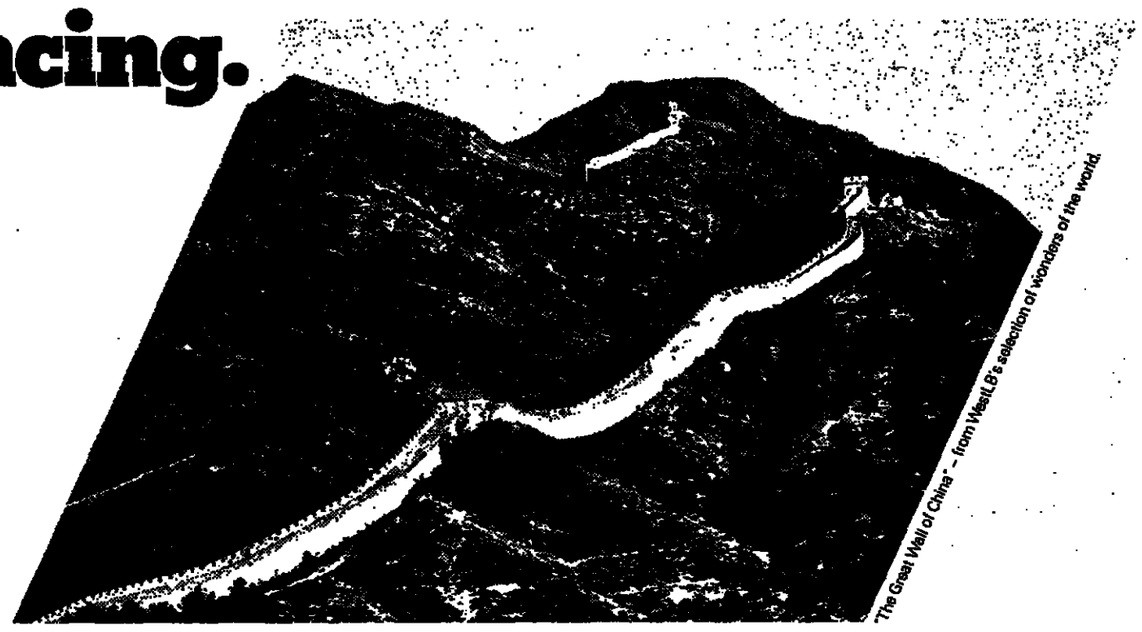
Much rethinking is being done in industry, with the emphasis on studying new ways of making management more efficient. Chinese economists have been studying the styles of management and worker participation applied in both Yugoslavia and Romania, and have even shown interest in the methods of such a large capitalist concern as General Motors of the United States.

While the final structure of Chinese industry is being worked out, bonus plans have gone into full-scale implementation in an effort to awaken the enthusiasm and boost the productivity of the work force. The operation of these plans, however, is admitted still to be imperfect, with money distributed too often in what the Chinese call "crew cut fashion" — spreading the cash around evenly. This clearly does not meet the planned requirements of bonuses, which are supposed to boost technical innovation, hard work and greater productivity, and the problem is still under study.

Industrial output is supposed to increase by 8 percent this year, according to Yu Qiuli, minister in charge of the State Planning Commission. The rate of growth of light industry is planned to be somewhat higher than that of heavy industry, since light industrial products are needed to stimulate the work force and give a fillip to exports.

Foreign trade is expected to show a particularly large increase of 24 percent to about $29 billion. Foreign exchange earnings will also be boosted by the ambitious new tourism program, and increased remittances and investments by overseas Chinese.

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Despite Early Agreement

Trade With France Slower Than Hoped

By Linda Bernier

PARIS (IHT) — "With the Chinese, we don't know how things will develop. We had the impression that trade would develop more than it actually has," an official in the French Ministry of Foreign Trade said.

France was the first Western country to sign a commercial agreement with the People's Republic of China, in December last year. Since 1975-1976, when France was China's fourth most important trading partner, France dropped to 13th place and today is in eighth place — after (in order of importance) Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany, the United States, Australia, Canada and the Soviet Union.

Although China's foreign trade has been increasing, up 44 percent from $15 billion in 1977 to $21.6 billion last year, France, like other of its trading partners, has been somewhat disappointed with what was viewed as a vast and untapped trading market.

"The Chinese market is very limited and is opening up much more slowly than we expected. It's not a consumption market," said Martine Monod-Broca, secretary-general of the Comite France-Chine, a group specializing in Franco-Chinese trade for the French employers' group, the Conseil National du Patronat Francais (CNPF).

She pointed out that trade with China represents less than 1 percent of France's external trade and about 2 percent of China's trade, and it is not expected to expand that much more in the near future.

Last year, France's trade with China amounted to $418 million. China's sixth largest supplier of industrial goods since Australia and Canada supply China mainly with agricultural products, mostly cereals.

France, which has a comparative trading advantage over other industrialized countries, in energy, transportation, electronics and beet sugar production, presently sells China machinery, electrical appliances, steel products, chemicals and some wheat, according to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Although foreign trading and business bureaus are still illegal in China, they exist. And there are 13 French business organizations based in Peking, representing over 200 companies. Some of them include such trading firms as Brambilla, IMPEX Trading, Soprano and Olivier, the engineering companies SPEICHIM and TECHNIP and the chemical firm Rhone Poulenc. There are numerous other European, American and Japanese business offices located there.

Weaknesses

One of the weaknesses of trading with China in the past, said an official at the French ministry, has been its penchant for big trading deals instead of smaller, more regular transactions. This has been changing in the past year, he said, but one of France's larger commercial goals, to construct a nuclear energy plant, was postponed until a later date.

"The Chinese are reorienting their priorities and are becoming more concerned about their environment. They had bigger eyes than stomach in terms of trade," he said.

This reorientation of priorities has been the cause of much of the West's "disappointment" over trading possibilities with China, said an American diplomat in Paris, explaining that following an initially over-ambitious trade plan, the Chinese have retrenched.

"As an underdeveloped country [according to OECD definitions], China realized that what it needed was development of its infrastructure and agricultural capacities and not such extravagant items as nuclear plants. It is also afraid of building up too much external debt too fast," he said.

"The Chinese are now talking about aid credit which was unheard of only a year ago," a French trade official noted.

Following the visit of Vice President Mondale in August, China signed an agreement to spend $2 billion in export credits over the next five years to develop agriculture and hydroelectric power.

China's development plans are somewhat similar to the Singapore, Taiwan and Philippines model, said the U.S. diplomat.

What China exports is mostly textile, handicrafts, some chemicals and raw materials such as silk and angora. Its import priorities are first in agriculture, then in light industry development — textiles, electricity and electronics and finally in energy, transportation and communications, and construction and modernizaation of existing factories with technological innovations and modern management techniques.

Although still weak in its production of energy, China is the third largest energy consumer after the United States and the Soviet Union. Coal is still China's largest energy source, but it has plans to develop its hydroelectric and nuclear energy capabilities.

In terms of doing business, said the American official, the Chinese have certain political considerations — not depending too much on one country and minimizing foreign influence to keep an integral economic, political and cultural position.

Selectivity

They are also very selective in their trade contracts, looking meticulously for the best as well as cheapest sources of supply, he said, recalling one small U.S. textile equipment firm in Vermont contacted by the Chinese for an important transaction.

Unlike the Soviet Union, he said, China does not have the same possibilities to maintain an autarchic economy. They are more eager to develop trade with the West and the potential for Western trade with China is much greater because they are starting at a much lower level of development and in a different era from the Soviet Union when it began its revolution.

Trading with China presents Westerners with the same difficulties as dealing with other state trading agencies in Communist countries — slow bureaucratic procedures and bartering contracts. But with increasing decentralization of trading bureaucracies, Westerners have been able to deal directly with final users and negotiate separate technical as well as overall commercial agreements in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Mrs. Monod-Broca of the Comite France-Chine said.

There are also many more central trading agencies in Communist countries other than China, although the number of Chinese agencies is increasing — from seven between 1949-1972 to 14 now — and more direct negotiations between Westerners and Chinese concerned with specific operations are developing, she added.

It is still more difficult to get visas and authorization to do business in China than in the Soviet Union, said Mrs. Monod-Broca, noting that while in the Soviet Union a Western businessman speaking Russian can get a tourist visa and go on a business prospecting trip, making appointments on the spot, such impromptu arrangements are virtually impossible in China. Few Westerners speak Chinese adequately and visits are completely controlled by the Chinese authorities.

"The Chinese mentality is also different. They never say no directly. So, for example, when you are told something is difficult it means it is impossible," she said.

While the Chinese demand longer after-sales maintenance and service agreements than other countries — sometimes 20 years, said Mrs. Monod-Broca — they are not so demanding about trade compensation. They do not insist on bartering transactions as do other Communist countries.

And while most French business people prefer trading to joint ventures, the Chinese are very encouraging about the terms of foreign investment, she noted. They will even guarantee a rate of return equal to what a company could get in other countries.

The Chinese passed a code for foreign ventures in July, and several companies are in the process of negotiating joint venture agreements — French automobile and electronics companies, for example. So far only one company, a Japanese firm, has signed such a contract.



Difficult Question: Why Didn't China Develop Modern Science?

By David Bodanis

RIS (IHT) — When Europe vas still enveloped in the of the Dark Ages, Chinese arins were zipping around on ass-guided chariots and visit- stronomical research centers ame equipped with solid-fuel ling rockets. A thousand years when European scientists in the process of producing the trial revolution. Chinese bu- rats were going through the old paces. They seemed a lot ppy in contrast.

y didn't China develop mod- ience? As late as the 1500s, it ar ahead of Europe in every of research, as the first Jesuits waded ashore found, to their nse chagrin. Something was ening during those years. hing deep in the national cter that kept China from beyond the point it had ed so many centuries before. that?

e answer is of more than aca- interest. Anything so deeply ned is certain to play a large on determining the success or e of the current drive to bring se science up to the highest levels. That, at least, is the on of Dr. Joseph Needham, a ridge don and the leading ern expert on China. Dr. ham has spent the last 35 exploring the question of why se researchers hovered on the of modern science so long, ut taking the one crucial step d to touch it.

Crucial Step

rhaps an anecdote will help," sted Dr. Needham, who was ed by telephone one anecdote- g day. "I was head of the Brit- ientific mission in China dur- orld War II. It was 1943, and uck in which I was travelling an Australian friend broke in a tiny village. The sight traight out of medieval times: giene, beggars and the rest.

y friend turned to me and 'You know, I wouldn't be ised if a knight in armor, fol- l by a column of troops in nx, were to come out from be- the corner.' Well, I said some- like 'Instead of that, it would likely be a cultivated poet car- n an armchair, who governed ut a feudal retinue, and whol- the prestige he had as a schol- yet hour by hour it was ignored. When the earthquake finally did strike, it was with enormous loss of life. No protective measures had been taken, because the clique, *which was strongly opposed to science*, felt that they could not admit that the scientists were right. To do so would have been to show that they did not have full, centralized control.

Along with this heritage of centralized control, another aspect of Chinese history which turned out to be important in the development — or nondevelopment — of modern science was the tradition that came down from Confucius. Although Confucius' actual writings extol the laboring life, they soon developed into a dogma that was strongly opposed to investigating material things by one's own hands.

With a brief exception in the 12th century, the civil service examinations that determined who would enter China's ruling hierarchy were geared entirely to a knowledge of poetry and literature. All evidence of manual ability, such as science, craftsmanship or factory construction, was left out.

"The dogma got to be very strong: indeed, it was as severe as that of the Medieval Church at some of its worst moments," Dr. Needham explained. "All bureaucrats were immersed in the Confucian tradition, and they acted rather as the Church officials in Renaissance Italy who refused to look through Galileo's telescope to see for themselves the discoveries he had made."

Many bureaucrats in medieval China insisted that there was never a need to go beyond the theoretical precepts found in the writings of their master. "They would say that if some new discovery was in Confucius, it was valid, but if it wasn't in Confucius, then it was false, and there was no reason to even consider it. Hardly conducive to the experimental mind," Dr. Needham observed, in a chiding understatement.

Recent policies in China have been strongly influenced by this memory that theory and observation were once in an antagonistic relation. The Gang of Four took this view to extremes, and held that anyone who studied science would invariably end up becoming a capitalist. With this in mind, they closed down almost all advanced research centers in the mid 1970s, and dispersed, often at the point of a gun, world-renowned scientists to isolated parts of the country. One distinguished pathology professor was forced to lecture to medical students as they worked in the cotton fields.

Although the present leadership doesn't believe that someone who does abstract research will never want to apply it to practical problems, they also have kept the problem very much in mind.

"Consider a young man who happens to be the world expert in some abstruse area of higher mathematics," Dr. Needham said. "The question being debated in Peking now is *whether he will use this knowledge* for good or for evil. They want to ensure that the right political training will place him on the side of wanting to apply it for what is good. It's a question for all of us, really."

On All Fronts

The grip Confucianism had on traditional China has produced a number of other effects in recent times. The fact that to Confucius there was no single God who created the universe, meant that the ethical system he set up was not discredited as soon as large numbers of people stopped believing in God. "In the West there was a case of throwing the baby out with the bathwater," Dr. Needham commented wryly, "for as soon as the belief in God was given up, many people gave up their ethics, too.

"Now in China there was never any bathwater like this, so the baby was never given a fright." Good for ethics, maybe, but the lack of belief in a creating God meant that there were no Chinese who believed that the whole universe moved along on a precise, mathematical structure. Now this belief did make it big in Europe, by contrast, and is precisely what made possible the work of Sir Isaac Newton and the other inventors of science. It was something of an inadvertent blessing they got from the Church:

"I would not consider it unreasonable to ask if this same spirit, which made the question of 'which came first, the chicken or the egg' a subject of learned debate, wasn't necessary for a civilization that was later going to create an Isaac Newton."

The fact that the creating God of the Europeans never entered the Chinese pantheon is something Westerners often forget. But its practical effects were tremendous, and not only in blocking the establishment of modern science. An example is that of traditional Chinese law.

This was never codified into the abstract, precise system of jurisprudence which came down to Europe from the days of Imperial Rome. Instead, the Chinese code always concentrated on the need to take care of particular cases that did not fit cleanly into pre-determined categories. "Most people don't know it," Dr. Needham said, "but no judge in traditional China was allowed to justify an unfair judgement by saying that he had followed the strict letter of the law. This was just not accepted as an excuse."

The Taoists also had the feeling that the universe had not been precisely and exactly developed from a single awe-inspiring source. Both Taoism and Confucianism hold that the real forces in the universe are indirect, and that they do not work as neatly as a geometrical demonstration. This belief was at the heart of medieval Chinese science. For example, the Chinese worked out a system of acupuncture, instead of surgery, because acupuncture is something that works indirectly, from a distance.

For the same reason, they did a lot of research on magnetism and sound waves, which work mysteriously from afar, but very little on the direct mechanics of objects bumping straight into each other. This was unfortunate, because the mathematics that explains magnetism is surprisingly hard to develop, while the mathematics that explains simple mechanics was to be found, ready to be used, in the writings of several classical Chinese mathematicians. If researchers had known to look there, they would have beaten Sir Isaac and the Royal Society by hundreds of years.

Today in China, the fact that the traditional religions were opposed to exact science is no longer of any importance. Clever researchers readily accept all aspects of modern science. But what remains a problem, according to some analysts, is that the Chinese might gear their science again some day to fit the prevailing political ideology. The ineptness of Russian science in the late 1940s and 1950s, when it was conducted according to good Marxist lines, shows the fiasco that could result from such a wholesale introduction of dialectics into the laboratory.

There was in fact another time when the Chinese did have their science hamstrung by ideological considerations, and that was during the centuries of Jesuit influence at the Court. "When the Jesuits introduced European research to China around 1600, they did so merely as a way to bring in Christianity," Dr. Needham said, "and not because it had any intrinsic superiority to medieval Chinese science.

"Now when European science got going later in the 1600s, the Jesuits were in quite a problem. Telling the Chinese about these new developments would have meant discrediting the outmoded science they originally brought in, and that would have meant discrediting the religion they had said was attached to it. What the Jesuits decided to do was very hard on the Chinese people: they kept out all information of the new science that was taking place in the West." This censorship, which did not succeed in bringing Catholicism to any large part of the country, did have great success in stultifying Chinese science in the cradle.



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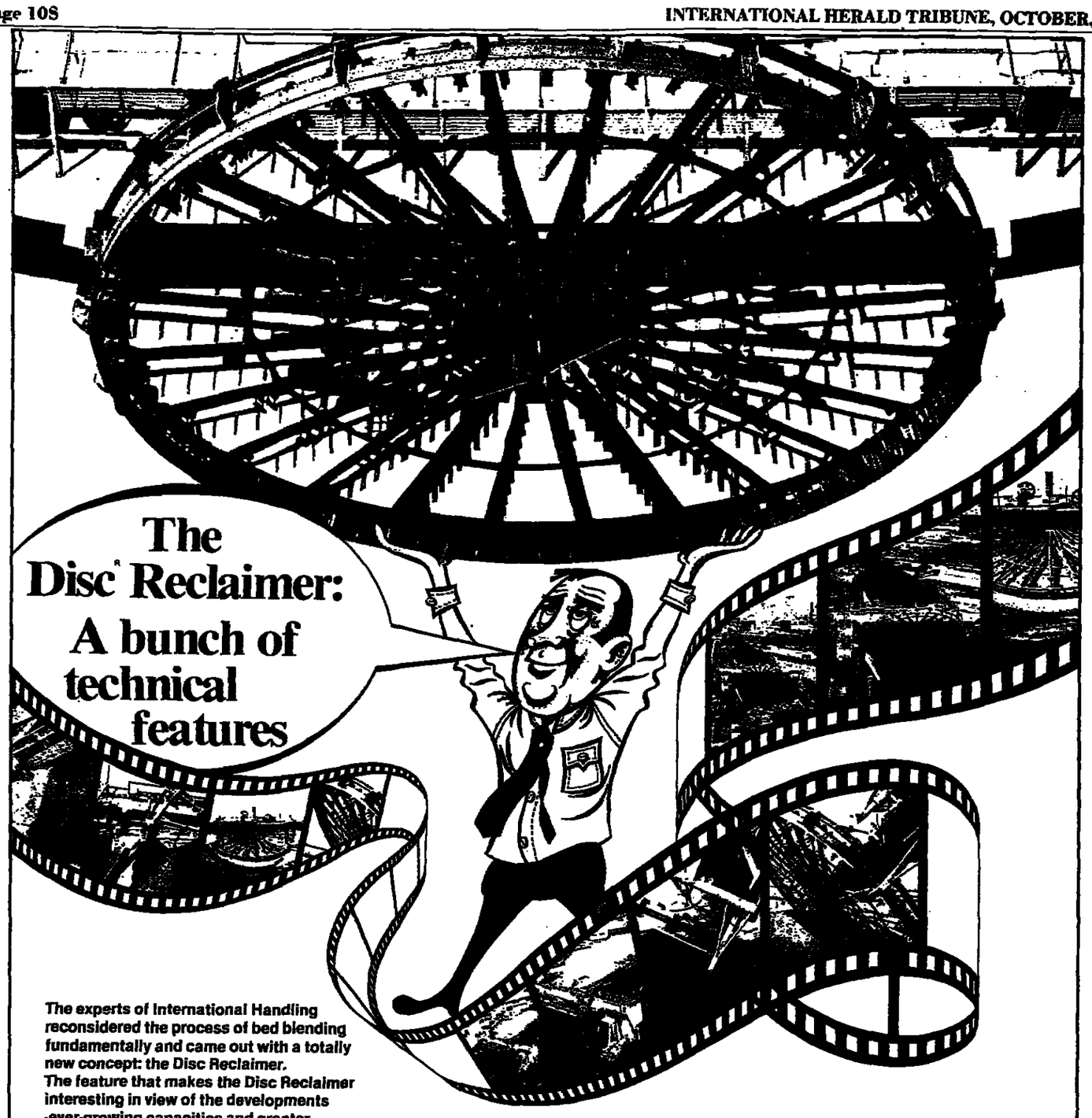
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Students: Sheer Numbers

By Li Wei

PEKING (IHT) — Take all the people in the United States and put them in schools and colleges. Find 30 million more and enroll them in adult education classes.

Now let the schools be organized by the army, factories and neighborhood committees — and you have something like the problems facing the people running education in China today.

Not only are there difficulties from the sheer numbers involved, but the authorities also have to make up for the time lost during the Cultural Revolution, when most universities remained shut. This meant that China lost a whole generation of educated workers — more than a million college graduates and about 20,000 postgraduates.

In spite of these difficulties, several major steps are being taken:

- Universities and colleges are going flat out to train experts in technological fields, both by improving teaching facilities, and by strengthening their scientific research.
- The Education Ministry has given top priority to the training of teachers and experts in law and management, to prevent any imbalance brought about by the emphasis on science.
- To speed modernization, China is sending hundreds of student abroad to study. More than 1,000 students were sent to 35 countries in the first half of this year, and exchanges between Chinese and foreign universities are being worked out.

In all these changes, the education planners are stressing a policy of independence and self-sufficiency. Earlier this year, for example, the education minister declared that China's future supply of top-rate scientists must come from its own universities.

Experiences from before the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949, are often drawn upon to decide on the right balance between foreign and national influences in education.

"Before 1949," said Zhang Wei, vice president of Qinghua Polytechnical University, "we were all taught from foreign textbooks. This meant that a student of geology could be completely ignorant of the geology of his own country.

"I studied machine building," Mr. Zhang continued. "I knew the general engineering products of the American firm Westinghouse, and the German firm Siemens. With that kind of training a student was usually only employable as a sales engineer for foreign firms."

The split between academic studies and the actual situation of the people often reached ludicrous extremes. Home economics students, for example, were taught household budgets based on foreign monthly incomes that would have supported a Chinese worker for three or four years.

A more relevant education has been a leading priority. The figures are striking: In 1978 there were 146 million children in primary schools, which is six times more than there were in any year before 1949. The situation in higher education has also been increased as strongly, and the figure of 850,000 college students last year is over five times higher than what it was.

China is making a point of speeding up the education of its people — what is called the policy of "walking on two legs" — and that is where local government departments and factories come in. Any unit that can pass on education is pressed into service. This is especially important for the 68 million worker-peasants who are in part-time high schools, and the 550,000 workers who attend factory colleges.

An example is the use of television in the drive for literacy and technical skills. One year ago, an "Open-TV" university was started, which now beams technical courses to 600,000 students across the country six nights a week.

At the end of a three-year te vised course, students will take e aminations in a number of sub math and English. A successful p formance on the test give "Open-TV" student the same qu fication as a student gradua from a regular state college.

The number of students in program depends on the planne estimates of industrial skills exp ed in a couple of years time. number is controlled by enrollm quotas at places of work, and by sale of a restricted number of pu ed lessons.

The students attend their TV sons at factories and plants, w stay open late to accommo them, and in farm communes w many educated young people w

Another unconventional twis the program of correspond courses, which enroll more 200,000 students annually.

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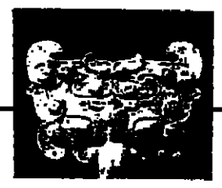
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Barefoot Doctors Care for Millions

By Wei Jin

KING (IHT) — Over the last hree decades, China has laid ase for a modern health care n. A principal achievement een to make medical services ble to the overwhelming ma- of its 800 million peasants, of whom had never received f any kind before.

en a peasant gets sick, he can a clinic run by the production le at his local commune. Each is generally staffed by two to local doctors.

rural China today, there are illion barefoot doctors — the ar term for the medical work- o are also farmers (and there- ometimes go barefoot in the fields).

of the guiding principles in 's health system is that of pre- e medicine. In accordance is, barefoot doctors pass on ic knowledge to the peasants, ildren regular innoculations, obilize mass campaigns for ling of flies, mosquitoes and disease-causing pests. Anoth- where their rural expertise is is in improving the sanitary l of water and manure.

Effectiveness

example of the effectiveness ir work is the success these rs have had in controlling the tic disease known as elephan- This disease, which results in y swollen limbs, has long been n to be caused by filaria s spread by mosquitoes.

several areas where this dis- sed to affect up to 50 percent population, it has been re- to only 1 percent.

s work comes in the context of nt statement by Health Minis- an Xinzhong, that the country give priority to improving services in the countryside. aphasized that the population increasing too rapidly in the ryside, and that family plan- programs must be strength- here.

rural doctors will be doing ork here, for they have tradi- ly had the responsibility to peasants family planning are helped in this by 3.8 mil- lion workers and trained midwives from the production teams which form the basic level of organization in the communes.

Yet despite the attention they get, the doctors are only part of the health picture in China. Cases that they cannot handle themselves are transferred to a commune health center, or in more serious cases, to a county hospital.

There is a general hospital in each one of the country's 2,000 counties, while nearly all of China's 50,000 communes have their own health centers. Treatment for the peasants is financed by a cooperative medical scheme, in which membership is voluntary.

Annual Fee

When a family joins, each member pays an annual fee which runs to about one Chinese dollar a year, with the rest of the expenses subsidized by their brigade's public welfare fund. The state subsidizes all prescription medicines.

Factory workers and bureaucrats enjoy free medical care. Under labor insurance regulations, factory workers are entitled to receive subsidies for half the medical expenses of their parents and children when they fall ill.

According to the Ministry of Public Health, there will be a concerted effort in 1980 to see that doctors get additional training, through study at local commune health stations, or at county hospitals. These special courses will last for periods ranging from several months to one year.

Another place where upgrading is needed is in the country's stock of medical equipment. Work here is hampered by the slender management skills that most medical workers have acquired. The Ministry of Public Health considers the accelerated training of management personnel an urgent need.

During the course of improving its medical services, China will increasingly try to combine Western medicine with traditional Chinese practices. The goal is to create a unified new medicine and pharmacology for the country.



Alan McKenzie

Attempt to Reshape the Nation's Human Environment

(Continued from Page 7S)

China's today, include South Korea, Singapore, the Kerala province of India and, interestingly enough, Taiwan.

● Nutrition: Before the Communist takeover, hunger ravaged China with a fury. In times of desperation, peasants were known to eat the bark off trees, and in times of severe famine, the populations of entire provinces, which were as large as Western European nations, were reduced to hoardes of begging drifters. Since then, hunger in China has been dramatically reduced. In part this is due simply to the restoration of order, but land reform, rationing, and building grain reserves have all played a role, too. The rising life expectancy indicates a significant improvement in nutrition, for most of the people who die in really poor countries succumb becuse they have been weakened by hunger.

However, although food is distributed more evenly today than a generation ago, it is no more abundant. According to the Chinese themselves, the availability of food grain per person in 1977 was the same as in 1955. Communist China's agrarian policies, for all their initial benefits to the poor, have stifled food production. It seems quite likely that less food per person is being produced today than in the 1930s.

In fact, nearly a sixth of China's population may be suffering from hunger — which is, of course, a very hazy term. Recent official announcements that 100 to 200 million Chinese are "hungry" suggests that this statement is not too far off. If accurate, this would mean that the Chinese are better fed than the Indians, the Bengalis or the Pakistanis but worse off than the Sri Lankans, the South Koreans, the Singaporeans and the Taiwanese, among others.

● Literacy: After health and food, education may be what people want most. How literate are the Chinese today? From calculations I have made elsewhere, I would guess that the literacy rate in China is now around 60 percent or 70 percent. If this is right, the Chinese are far more literate than the Laotians, Bangladeshis, Pakistanis or Indians, but not necessarily more literate than the Vietnamese, the Malaysians or the Indonesians, and they are almost certainly behind the Filipinos, the Singaporeans, the South Koreans, the Sri Lankans and again the Taiwanese. Whatever other exceptional results the Chinese strategy may have produced, its educational results certainly seem mediocre.

● The status of women: If the Chinese peasant was a pitiable creature before liberation, his wife — who served as his slave — suffered even worse. The Chinese government, to its credit, has striven to take the bitterness out of being born a woman. In China today, women are not the equals of men. They are paid less for the same work, they do not have the same access to education or jobs, and while their duties outside the home have increased, their burden of domestic chores has not eased.

Nevertheless, equality of opportunity has been increasing steadily, and the government seems to have eliminated the most offensive forms of female degradation — slavery, footbinding, child marriage — in all but the most remote villages. While it may not satisfy us to see Chinese women raised from the status of beasts of burden to second-class citizens, we should remember that very few countries in the rest of the poor world have done even that much.

● Population: China's population is close to a billion today, although nobody, not even China's demographers, knows just how close. Like high commands in other poor countries, the leadership in China is worried by the rate of population growth — in fact, a commitment to population control is written into their constitution. Recent evidence suggests that through a mixture of development, exhortation and coercion, the Chinese government has managed to push down the birthrate of the Chinese people. Many observers applaud this as a welcome event; however, I am not one of them.

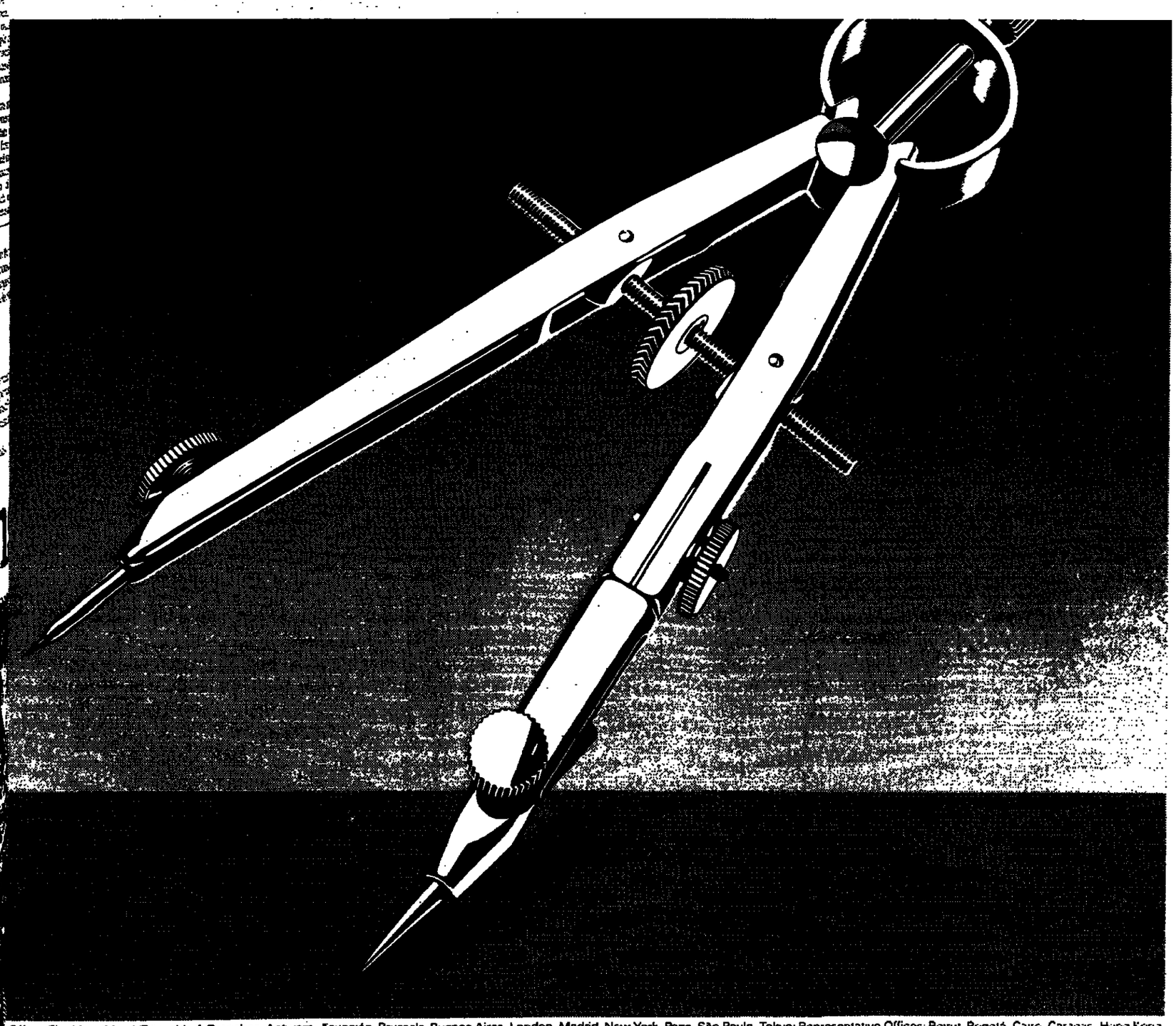
To the extent that coercion is involved — and there are increasing indications that it is — parents are being robbed of the freedom to make the most important and the most personal choice of their lives. It is not clear, furthermore, that pushing down the birthrate increases economic bounty. I would argue that forcing the birthrate down allows the present political-economic order, which is unduly restrictive and inefficient, to continue unthreatened. If the birthrate were to rise to its normal level, population pressure might force the present regime to make the sorts of political and economic reform which in the long run would improve the welfare of the Chinese people despite greater population growth.

● Economic equality: Although 30 years of policy aimed at reducing economic inequality has had an impact, staggering differences in comfort and privilege remain, primarily between rich and poor provinces, between the relatively well-to-do city people and the struggling country folk, and between those who are members of the Communist Party and those who are not. It is unlikely that China's income distribution is as even as Taiwan's or South Korea's, where economic differences within and between different social groups are relatively small. It is more likely that China's level of inequality would be more comparable to India's or Indonesia's, and these nations have far to travel down the road toward economic equality.

● Human Rights: How does China's record on human rights look? This question cannot be answered definitively but my own answer would be that it is better than we might expect for a totalitarian dictatorship. Recent attacks against him notwithstanding, Mao was a man of compassion. As a consequence, Maoist China was a far less brutal and vindictive place than the Soviet Union, Cambodia, North Korea, or North Vietnam.

Nick Eberstadt, a visiting research fellow at the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, is author of "Poverty in China."

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The future as a tradition



Night People's Scene In Wangfujing Street

By Jay Mathews

PEKING — At night, busy Wangfujing Street, just around the corner from the Peking Hotel, draws Peking's night people: youths with no jobs who spend their days sleeping. Here and there, with the sufferance of the local police, small coffee and beer joints stay open late and a Chinese-speaking foreigner with patience can even hear the promise of an evening with a young woman in return for about $3.25.

"Who do you think is the prettiest woman in this room," said a young Chinese man to a Western visitor. "Well, I don't really know, who would you say?" "Just wait," the young man said, and returned with a sweet-faced woman in her late 20s dressed in tight-fitting slacks and blouse. Her name could be translated "Golden Thunder."

Golden Thunder was amiable. She wanted to talk about Western fashion. "The clothes in China are no good, too baggy," she said, fingering the drab olive trousers of a People's Liberation Army soldier sitting near her, apparently drunk.

'There is no prostitution in China. However, we do have some women who make love for money.'

When a shabbily dressed, burly young man suggested that he and I meet at 8 p.m. the next evening for a special kind of appointment, another Chinese led me away and advised against it. He said: "That fellow has no job, he's in here drinking all the time. I know he arranges for young women to sell themselves. I've even heard him speak in favor of the Republic of China. We have many good people in China, you should not waste your time on him."

Prices

Young men will suggest a price for the favors of a young woman, although sometimes it is a barter arrangement for goods like cigarettes. It is an amateurish, freelance operation. "They almost make it seem as if it's offered out of international friendship," said a Chinese-speaking Westerner. And there is an old-fashioned, 1950s kind of difficulty in finding a private place in this teeming city. "You have to get a car," a visitor was told.

The government is mindful but not too bothered by the situation, but you must watch your language. When a foreign diplomat asked his opposite number in the Chinese Foreign Ministry about prostitution, the Chinese official said: "There is no prostitution in China. However, we do have some women who make love for money."

In Lanzhou, capital of Gansu Province, a Western traveler who had been to China before was shocked to find beggars stopping him several times in the streets. "People said they had come in from the countryside, some were in political trouble I suppose. It wasn't made clear," he said.

At one point, several beggars, impressed by the comparatively infrequent sight of several foreigners dining in a local restaurant, boldly entered the establishment and put out their hands. "They seem to have a pecking order established," a tourist said. "The younger beggars would let the older beggars go first."

Opening the Way to Mass Tourism

By Hu Guo

PEKING (IHT) — The first thing to understand about tourism in China is that as an industry, it is less than three years old. The number of foreign visitors in the country last year — about half a million — equaled the figure for the previous 30 years.

This is a drop in the bucket compared to the 250 million world total for tourists, but it is quite a step for China, which has only just got around to deciding that the economic and political benefits of mass tourism outweigh the social disturbances it may bring in its wake.

Because of the freshness of their industry, the problems facing Chinese tourism authorities — who work through a newly activated subministerial body, the general adminstration for travel and tourism (GATT) — are unique.

While other countries are scrambling for an increased share of those 250 million international travelers, and the $50 billion they are estimated to spend annually, China's unenviable task is to regulate the flow of tourists while constructing an adequate infrastructure.

Needs

There are not enough hotels, not enough competent guides, and not enough up-to-date tourist buses to cater to the millions who wish to take advantage of China's opening door.

The managers of China's fledgling tourism industry are well aware that the new breed of well-heeled package tourists now jaunting around the 100 or so areas open to them, is very different from the groups of earnest scholars and professional people who used to come to China primarily to increase their knowledge of the country and its social system.

The new visitors are used to hot baths and cold drinks, to efficient plumbing and air conditioning, to smooth transport and round-the-clock service. They are not always prepared to make allowances for the deficiencies of an infant industry in a developing country.

Top Priority

Most of the 680,000 tourists to China in the first eight months of this year have gone home happy with their experience — after all, the country abounds in ravishing natural scenery and historic monuments, the residents are exceptionally friendly and China is still a very "different society" — but some sharp criticism is being heard in travel trade circles.

The criticism has been echoing back into China. At a national conference on tourism last month, delegates were told in no uncertain fashion that the creation of more and better facilities was a top national priority. Hotels were the most serious need.

At the moment, the two national travel agencies — China travel service, which deals with overseas Chinese, and China International Travel Service for foreigners — find the lack of rooms an embarrassing problem. Itineraries have to be shuffled and passengers are often left sitting at airports, while rooms are rustled up.

The main bottleneck is Peking. About 90 percent of all visitors pass through it, wishing to see the Forbidden City, the Great Wall and the Ming tombs. At last month's tourism conference, plans were unveiled to create several thousand new rooms in the capital.

These new rooms are in accordance with the GATT's master plan, which is designed to be fulfilled in 1985, when it is hoped that there will be facilities for 3.5 million tourists annually.

Under the plan, lodgings will come from three sources. The most direct is simply funds allocated to tourism from the national budget. Another source is joint-venture projects. About 15 are already at the detailed negotiations stage, and will probably involve a percentage of management franchise agreements.

Join the Queue

Lastly, and most important, there is what the Chinese call "digging up potential." This comes down to converting existing accommodation for tourist use — principally the hundreds of government guest houses throughout the country which are currently used for domestic conferences.

Along with the building of hotels, courses are to be designed for tourist guides, and training centers, such as the recent ones in Shanghai and Nanjing, set up for hotel staff.

Until all this comes into effect, however, prospective visitors must join the queue. Individual tourism is still virtually non-existent, so the first thing an interested traveler must do is find out which local travel agencies have arrangements with the GATT, and decide which of their package tours to choose.

Prices are based on a series of standardized rates, which depend on the size of the group and type of visitor — be it businessman, tourist, or cruise-ship passenger. The average cost is around $40 per day. To this must be added the cost of the charter flight, travel within China and the agent's profit margin.

The next question is how to make the most of a one-to-three-week tour. Most available packages include Peking and up to half a dozen other major cities and places of interest.

Shanghai, one of the world's most populous cities with more than 10 million inhabitants, is the antithesis of Peking — a modern, if somewhat gone-to-seed metropolis, throbbing with life and vitality. The pace is fast, and the outlook is much more cosmopolitan than the insular capital.

It is the best place in China to shop, and though there are not many obvious tourist attractions, simply to stroll along Nanjing road and soak up the teeming urban atmosphere is an experience worth the visit.

Less than an hour's flight away is Nanjing, the pre-1949 capital, where a double-decker bridge spans the Yangtze River. Tourists can see the Purple Mountain, dense with pines and cypresses, where the mauseoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen stands.

Canton, in the subtropical south, and site of the biannual fair for foreign businessmen, also boasts a famous mountain. Called White Cloud, its peaks commands an extraordinary view of the Pearl River estuary.

To the west of Canton is Kunming. This is in the province of Yunnan, which shares a border with Burma, Vietnam and Laos. Kunming has the best yearround weather in China. There are ancient temples on the rocky banks of Lake Dian, and a magnificent "petrified" forst, where some of the rocks rise 100 feet into the air.

Haunting Shapes

Somewhat closer to Canton is Quilin, where perhaps the most spectacular scenery in China is to be found — a haunting sight of shapes formed by the miles of barren hills that run alongside the Li River.

Coming north again to the cent of the country, is the city of Xi The city has a history going ba almost 8,000 years, and is chock of relics of this civilization. It w the seat of the Qin dynasty wh unified China 2,200 years ago.

In the east is Suzhou, which h dozens of superb courtyards f the 15th century, when the ar Chinese gardening came to its h est point.

The more exotic destination Muslim Sinjiang, on the edges Pakistan and the Soviet Union, a Inner Mongolia are slowly openi up. It is hoped to make Tiber sible to tourists in the next f years.

The country's air sole carri CAAC, has a domestic network 165 routes. Air travel is somew spartan by the standards of m foreign airlines, but the opposite the case for China's trains, wh the first-class sections are as luxu ous as any in the world.

The food a traveler will com across needs no introduction. In the major cities there are represe ative restaurants serving Pekin Cantonese, Sichuan, Jiangsu, Fu ien, Shandong and Mongolian di es.

Chopsticks

Western-style breakfasts are the norm in hotels, but the rest of t day's menu will probably be Chi nese. The art of eating with the sticks is one that most tourists e up mastering.

Service can be erratic, mainly d to communictaion problems, but big plus is the absence of any expe tation to tip — indeed, attempts do so will be politely rebuffed.

All major stores and hotels ha foreign exchange counters, and f miliar consumer goods such as quor and cigarettes — even Co Cola and English magazines — a available for hard currency.

Evenings end early in China, a most restaurants stop serving by pm. This is just as well, in view the early hour at which the da program of sightseeing usually t gins.

There are no bars or nightclub but there are plenty of theate which show traditional opera, modern drama, movies, concer and acrobatic performances, a sporting events.

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Anti-Feminist Backlash Persists in Professions, Government

By Stewart Sands

PEKING (IHT) — Feminists who idealize the role of women in China might take note of item carried recently by the Chinese news agency. It quoted Peking education authorities, explaining why some candidates who had received pass marks in university entrance examinations had not been granted university places. One of the reasons cited was that "for such specialties as geology, mining and navigation, men were favored over women."

The report did not say exactly what China has against women geologists, mining engineers or navigators. But it was blunt enough to put a big dent in the glossy propaganda about equality for women in "New China."

Of course, women are far better treated than in the old, pre-1949 society. The occasional sight of old ladies with bound feet hobbling across a crossing street serves as a reminder of how far Chinese women have come. But they have not achieved equality with men in China than women in Western countries, and in some areas, they have markedly less.

Much of the criticism that poured out against Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, after she was arrested with other leading extremists in 1976, was venomously sexist. She was reviled for her imported wigs and perfumes, even her Japanese false teeth.

Chiang's repeated accusation was that she wanted to make herself an empress and that she boasted women would come to power in China one day, as if this was in some way far more base and reprehensible than her husband's successful attempt to establish himself as the emperor of continuous revolution. The prospects for women coming to power in China seem decidedly less brighter since Chiang Ching's fall.

Women suffered an anti-feminist backlash in the appointment of a new Communist Party Central Committee at the party congress that followed Mao's death and the subsequent arrest of his widow. Of 201 members named to the Central Committee in 1977, only 14 were women, compared with 21 out of 195 "elected" in 1973.

The party's politburo has only one woman among nearly 30 full members. She is Teng Ying-Chao, the widow of Premier Chou En-lai, who would certainly have been far less likely to achieve Politburo rank had it not been for her illustrious late husband. Four out of 21 vice chairmen of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, are women. There is one woman among 18 deputy premiers of the state council and only two among the council's 47 ministers.

Younger women seem slightly more prominent among the youthful dissidents who have set up unofficial publishing groups in Peking, but even here most leaders are men. One notable woman in the dissident community is Fu Yueh-hua, a 32-year-old factory worker, who took the lead in organizing a demonstration by peasants in the capital in January. She was quickly arrested and is still in prison.

Little girls are cossetted and petted and Chinese girls in their teens and twenties are starting to put away their dungarees and dress themselves up again.

An issue that particularly affects women in China is birth control. Both sexes have to wait until their mid-twenties to marry and there is a strict, across-the-board ban on premarital sex. An unmarried girl who does become pregnant is pressured into having an abortion. Young people caught having premarital sex will be severely criticised for a "bad attitude" and may even be sent to reform school if they repeat the "offense."

Penalty

Women in some factory workshop "units" or neighborhood "street committees" get together to set a limit on the number of children they should have in a year and to decide which women should be allowed to have them.

Decisions as to who may or may not have the next child can be influenced by assessments of a woman's political consciousness and devotion to Communism.

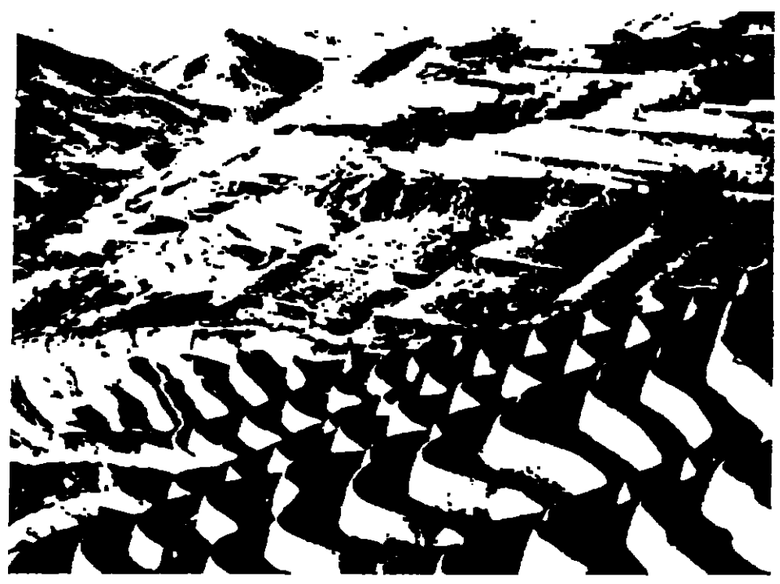
Birth control is supervised at the neighborhood clinic level. Women who get pregnant out of turn or have too many children are also liable to criticism and, more recently, economic penalties.

Chinese newspapers reported the case of a local official in Kweichow province whose wife refused to abort her third child. Both the man and his wife suffered a 5-percent cut in wages and had to write self-criticisms. Many areas are offering cash bonuses and privileged access to accommodation and good schools to promote a campaign with the slogan, "One couple, one child."

In areas where peasants still favor male children, special pension privileges are offered to couples who have a daughter as their first child, the idea being to stop them from having children until they get a boy to support them when they grow old.

Shanghai recently announced that starting in March, all couples giving birth to a third child and couples who already have many children and then give birth to more will have to pay 10 percent of their wages as a penalty until their new child reaches the age of 16.

The pill, the sheath and the intrauterine device remain the most common forms of contraception in China, but sterilization is also practiced for men and women, and Chinese doctors claim promising results from tests with a male contraceptive pill based on cottonseed oil. A safe, reliable male pill may yet turn out to be China's greatest contribution to the equality of women.



National Campaign to Wipe Out Remnants of Extreme Leftist Policies

By Lionel Maclean

PEKING (IHT) — The Chinese political scene on the verge of the 1980's is dominated by the nationwide campaign to wipe out remnants of the extreme-left policies of recent years and concentrate people's attention on the vital task of economic and technological modernization.

The moving force behind this extraordinary change in official priorities is the Communist Party deputy chairman and deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping, the man whose two periods of political disgrace — from 1966-73 and again in 1976 — have convinced him of the need to keep political extremism in check.

The dominant theme of this campaign — which has been growing in scope and spreading since 1977 — is the overriding importance of persuading the country's huge core of administrators that there is to be no return to political leftism in the future, and that therefore they need harbor no apprehensions about their fate in the event of some new political reversal at a later date.

On All Fronts

The anxieties of the middle-level cadres, the backbone of the political and economic system, are easily understood in the light of the many twists and turns which Chinese domestic policy has taken over the past three decades — mainly in accordance with the balance of power at the top of the Communist Party.

Mr. Deng's policy — in which the party chairman, Hua Guofeng, evidently acquiesces — is to move on all fronts simultaneously. While working to raise the morale of peasants and industrial workers through pay rises, he has also masterminded a gradual reshuffle of the party's main governing body, the Politburo. Senior leaders who dominated the last Politburo in Mao's lifetime have seen their influence progressively eroded since the party's 11th Congress im 1977.

Of particular importance was the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee, which met last December and gave its sanction to the appointment of four new members — with the recent addition of a further two — who are known for their pragmatic, anti-leftist views, and who effectively diluted whatever influence the "remnant leftists" still wielded.

Recent lineups of dignitaries in Peking suggest that the membership of about half a dozen men in the Politburo is likely to be terminated at the next party congress or plenum. Chief among them is Wang Dongxing, Mao's former security chief for inner party affairs and still nominally a deputy chairman. It is no secret in China that Mr. Wang is the target of the many recent attacks made in the media on those who propound the political line of "whatever Mao said must be correct."

Others, such as Ji Dengqui, Wu De, Chen Yonggui and Ni Zhifu, are thought to have resisted Mr. Deng's drive to eradicate all traces of the ultra-leftist thinking which used to dominate Chinese policymaking. The veteran economic administrator, Chen Yun, and the new party secretary-general, Hu Yaobang, have been given huge responsibilities in the campaign to swing the country off its leftist course, and encourage social and economic progress through a series of striking liberalization measures.

Rural Life

Mr. Deng's policies are based on the principle of enlightened self-interest. In industry, he has encouraged factory managers to pay their workers bonuses for good performance — something which was officially outlawed during Mao's lifetime, in the interests of egalitarianism. The main problem encountered so far is timidity on the part of managers, who apparently fear unrest in their factories if they do not simply distribute the bonus funds evenly to all the workers, regardless of productivity and performance.

As for China's 800 million peasants, Mr. Deng's plan is to awaken their natural entrepreneurial spirit by freeing rural and urban markets for the sale of vegetables, fruit, handicrafts and other sideline produce which under Mao were supposed to be rigidly subordinated to the need to grow as much grain as possible, even when it was an unprofitable crop.

New Policy

In education, the new policy is to lay maximum emphasis on intelligence and academic standards, when admitting students to institutions of higher learning — quite a change from the Maoist idea of throwing the universities open to "workers, peasants and soldiers." Results are what Mr. Deng and his supporters are aiming at above all — and the previous system of minimal technical training, with maximum political education, is no longer seen as beneficial.

Important Move

Another highly important move by the post-Mao leadership has been the rehabilitation — sometimes posthumous — of close on 1 million officials and intellectuals who were denounced as "revisionists" in the Cultural Revolution from 1966 on, and demoted to menial jobs, exiled to remote rural areas, or imprisoned — even executed. Not a few former activists have been vindicated and cleared of charges made as long ago as 1957 in the "anti-rightist" campaign.

The Chinese media have gone all out to persuade the public that "leftism" is actually more dangerous than "rightism." But the return of aging administrators and professors to their original jobs, or something equivalent, after 12 or 13 years in disgrace, is raising new frictions between them and the generation of cadres who were able more or less to weather the storms of the Cultural Revolution and learn the rules of leftist factional power-play. The clash of viewpoints has been particularly strong in the universities.

Another important aspect of the anti-leftist movement has been to improve greatly China's contacts with the outside world, which the former "radical" faction tried to restrict in the interests of forming a new type of Chinese socialist. The present leadership is actively seeking help and advice from foreign countries, not only in matters of industrial technology, but even in such a sensitive sphere as law.

Legal Code

The legal code — incomplete for the first 30 years of Communist rule in China — has now been completed and published, while 10s of thousands of lawyers and police are being trained to respect it as the last word on any criminal or civil case. This must inevitably reduce the instances of arbitrary punishment and imprisonment without trial which have been commonplace in the past.

The new policies so enthusiastically being put into effect in China will mostly command sympathy and goodwill in the Western world, and with a little luck will put an end for ever to the once-popular image of the Chinese as inscrutable and violent fanatics.

Equally important is the fact that the new-found frankness of the official press is disclosing to the nation and the world the tremendous damage done to the economy and social order of China by extreme-left policies, and the determination of this leadership not to let the tragedy recur.

Tianjin Port Gets Container Crane

PEKING (UPI) — China has taken another step toward modernizing its shipping facilities to handle containers. A new 40-ton crane for hoisting containers went into operation recently in Tianjin, the Chinese news agency reported.

The 79-foot crane is capable of handling both 20 and 40 foot standard containers at a rate of 10 an hour. The port facilities in Tianjin can handle container ships up to 30,000 tons.

Six more docks in Shanghai, Canton and Tianjin are now being modernized to increase the size of the ships they can handle.

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Unsentimental Practitioners of Power Politics

(Continued from Page 7S)

cow insists that normalization negotiations be held in the Kremlin, while the Chinese insist that the talks be held jointly in Moscow and Peking.

But the Japanese are constitutionally unable to be a major factor in the world military balance and unable to supply China with the arms it needs to modernize its forces. Similarly, Americans are not going to achieve detente with China, if it means ending detente with the Soviet Union.

So this is where Europe again comes into the Chinese realpolitik. European industry can supply the more advanced weapons China needs in order to make greater impact on Asian and global power realities. The need for such weapons was further underlined by the modest showing of the Chinese Army against the Vietnamese in February.

Yet again, there is historical irony. Once, China conspicuously failed to develop relations with European powers when European weapons were actually threatening China. Now China places considerable stress on improving relations with Europe in order to secure European weapons for itself, among other things. If Mr. Hua's trip secures increased momentum toward, say, an Anglo-Chinese accord on Peking's purchase of Harrier fighters, then it will have more than justified itself in Chinese eyes.

In a broader economic perspective, the distance between China and Europe has not narrowed just because of technological developments. Come back to those Chinese gathered around their TV sets watching Mr. Hua's progress through Europe. As with Mr. Deng's visit to the United States, so with this one, the image on the screen will be ending China's isolation from the outside world, but they will also be reminding the Chinese how far they have to go along the road to modernization and development.

For nearly 30 years, Communist China has continued, like the regimes that preceded it, to resent and reject foreigners who make profits from Chinese weakness. What is new about the present regime is that it is implicitly asking Europe to make capitalist profits from that very economic backwardness — in cooperation with China.

From Mao's ill-conceived great leap forward in 1959 to the Cultural Revolution in the 60s and its aftermath in the 70s, the Chinese effectively pursued the mirage of political equality but achieved increased economic backwardness.

What makes many of today's ambitious plans seem unrealistic to outside observers is the accumulated legacy of the recent past. The education system that must supply the technicians and the modernizers has not recovered from the devastations of a decade. Weary workers, tired of political exhortations, are no longer the eager-beaver "blue ants" of the post-revolutionary years. Above all, the constant shifts and lurches of the "correct political line" have left Communist Party cadres and middle-ranking bureaucratic officials leery of making the firm decisions and creating the drive required by faster economic growth rates.

Their experience has been that the correct line of today is the heresy of tomorrow, and vice versa. This has created a psychological atmosphere at variance with the dynamism of development and the targets at which Peking is taking aim.

The weakness is such that were China a smaller non-Communist developing country, it would probably evoke the shrugs of hopelessness that often characterize European and American responses to the problems of, say, India.

But for the Chinese, the Middle Kingdom complex works in reverse. The myth of the Chinese billion-strong market lives on, causing quickened pulse rates in businessmen all over the world. As the Japanese signed on the dotted line of the peace treaty last year, tantalizingly huge amounts of Chinese-Japanese trade deals were talked about, and tentatively agreed upon, with the active encouragement of Peking.

The Chinese were only too aware of the competitive streak in the U.S.-Japanese alliance. Undoubtedly, one reason for President Carter's hurried conclusion of a normalization agreement was the corporate pressure from those who were reading the huge figures provisionally written on the Chinese-Japanese trade wall. With the right political deals safely concluded from the Chinese viewpoint, the size of the economic bubble abruptly shrank.

But if realism has returned to Chinese planning, that is not the same as saying that shrewdness has returned to all Western boardrooms. Deals with China are still proudly hailed, though they often do not involve anything more dramatic than Western consumer goods being made available, not to the huge Chinese market, but to the increasing number of foreign tourists who are encouraged to swell China's limited foreign exchange reserves by paying inflated prices for inadequate services.

Inflated Prices

Chinese efforts to modernize should not be treated with disdain. But just as China looks for signs of Western weakness, so European governments, with an equally cold eye, should regard China with neither euphoria nor superiority.

Come back one last time to those Chinese viewers watching prosperous and imposing European cities on their screens for the first time. For them, Mr. Hua's extensive and unprecedented tour is a symbol of two new revolutions. On one hand, the Chinese government is encouraging and trying to respond to the revolution of rising expectations.

On the other, China is in the unusual position of involving itself in the outside world as never before. It is in everyone's interest that both these revolutions be encouraged.

The ultimate success of Mr. Hua's visit requires another precedent: that China and Western Europe attain an unsentimental balance between their mutual strengths and weaknesses.





Alain McKenzie

From Peking to Shanghai's Bustle

By Errol G. Rampersad

SHANGHAI (IHT) — After seeing Tienamen Square in Peking, many Western tourists head out to Shanghai, and then on to one of the most beautiful of all Chinese cities, Hangzhou, famous for its serene and impressive West Lake.

The bustle of Shanghai's 11 million population comes as a welcome contrast after the dignified and ancient sights of Peking. Only a small part of Shanghai's central section keeps the random and labyrinthine street pattern of earlier years.

Now a major industrial center, Shanghai's site was once occupied by a small fishing village. Its expansion as a port was slow, and the city only lost its agricultural focus in the 1850s, when it became the major Chinese base for Western commerce.

The experience of those years still fills a large place in Chinese school books. In the late 19th century, special areas of Shanghai were set aside for British, French and Americans. Within these areas, foreigners had special rights and privileges. Far too often, these were used in a manner that was insulting to city residents.

The Shanghai of today has a much more amicable relationship with its visitors. One of the most interesting attractions is the Shanghai Industrial Fair, which exhibits products of Shanghai industry varying from jade carvings to 32-ton trucks.

One of the most important factories exhibiting at the Fair is the "Radio Factory No. 7." With 1,800 workers, of whom 60 percent are women, the factory makes fourteen types of super high-speed integrated circuits, along with a large number of silicon high-voltage power transistors.

Another worthwhile place to stop off is the Great World Theater. Founded in the 1920s, it is Shanghai's leading theatrical center. Aside from standard offerings such as dances and revolutionary operas, it offers specialized entertainment forms that are typical of minority groups from throughout China. Theater in Shanghai is firmly based on a wide artistic tradition, as there are also four film studios, 11 art schools, and 30 professional troupes.

Along with this modern focus, there are still nicely preserved historical spots. In the old city, for example, is an outstanding example of late Ming garden architecture, the 16th century Yu-Yuan Garden. Nearby is the former Temple of Confucius, and the tomb to the 20th century writer, Lu Hsun.

Direct Rail

From Shanghai there are direct rail connections to Hangzhou, a city of one million, which began to thrive at about the time Europe was sunk in the gloomiest years of the Dark Ages. The city now has quite alot of heavy industry, but its main claim to fame remains its scenic attractions.

These did not come without work. Early in this century, the area that is now the famous West Lake was almost completely silted up and surrounded by bleak hills. In the 1950s, the lake was dredged, which helped moderate nearby temperatures, and over 30 million trees were planted on the surrounding hills.

Most importantly, the traditional gardens there have been refurbished. Perhaps the finest sight associated with the lake is the man-made island known as "Three Pools Reflecting the Moon." The island was built under the order of the city magistrate around the year 110 The magistrate later acquired a reputation as a major poet.

Three stone towers, each about six feet high, were put up around the island. Each tower is hollow and has several holes in it. On moonless nights, candles are burnt inside the towers, and the holes are sealed with tissue paper. The reflection of the candle-light is like that of three moons reflecting on the water.

Elsewhere on the "Three Pools" Island is a pond dotted with landscaped rock gardens and intersected by winding bridges. Inside the pond are silver and red carp, and around it, elaborate Chinese gardens. These include flower pavilions, magnolia trees, and crepe myrtle.

Another traditional garden can be found at the Jade Spring, a natural spring which is set in the Hangzhou Botanical Gardens. The spring adjoins a fifth century Buddhist temple, and is embellished with flowers, trees and carp ponds.

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Translated from an article in Handelsblatt Thursday, 11.10.1979.

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$ 100 million loan arranged for China

GW. MUNICH. Bayerische Vereinsbank has put together $ 100 million rollover Euroloan for the People's Republic of China.

The maturity is just under five years. Bayerische Vereinsbank's loan to the People's Republic of China is a straight finance credit which the Chinese guarantee will be used to purchase German goods, underlined Peter Reimpell, Member of BV's Board of Management. A number of German firms have already contacted the bank to inquire what the prospects are of this facility being available to finance their export business with China.

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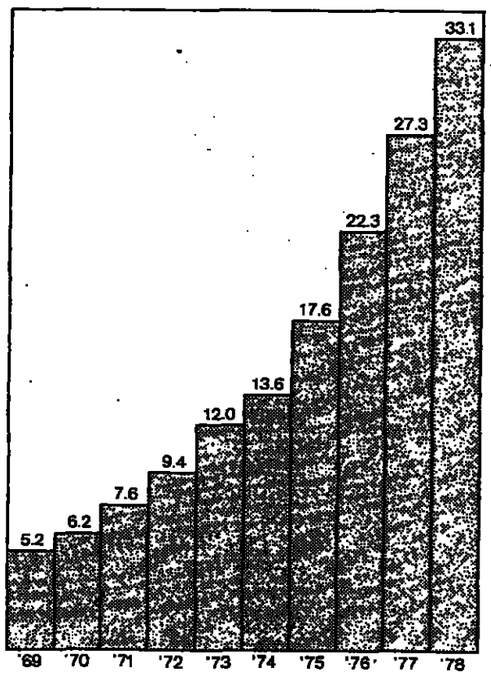
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United Press International

Hua Guofeng greets West German industrialist, Otto von Amergogen, in Bonn.

Hua, Family Man Who Shuns Publicity

By Errol G. Rampersad

PEKING (IHT) — Any journalist trying to piece together a profile of Hua Guofeng, the leader of the world's most populous nation, faces a problem — the Chinese premier does not like publicity.

As he told British correspondent Felix Greene at a recent press conference, "I am not keen on publicizing my personal life because this will create inconveniences for my family, particularly my children, in their work and public activity."

Mr. Hua is even reluctant to reveal what in the West might be regarded as vote-catching material — the information, for example, that his wife used to bicycle to the office every day.

His modesty stems from two sources: a determination, as a matter of public policy, not to create a personality cult around himself and a genuine distaste for anything that smacks of self-satisfaction.

This intensely private person holds more power than any Chinese leader except Mao since the People's Republic was founded 30 years ago. He is chairman of the Communist Party and premier of the State Council.

The lengths to which he will go to avoid "making a fuss" are well-illustrated by an incident that occurred some five years ago, when he was already a member of the party's decision-making political bureau.

His teen-aged daughter, Xiao Li, had just graduated from Peking's No. 166 middle school and a parents' meeting had been called to discuss the children's future.

It was not until a group of worried bodyguards burst into the hall that anyone present realized that the burly figure in the back row was Xiao Li's father, Hua Guofeng. He had come alone on foot and was sitting quietly waiting for the meeting to begin.

His contribution to the discussion on what the children should do now that their schooling was over was to suggest that his daughter do a stint with the peasants in the countryside for a while.

How is it possible for a man of such apparently unassuming personality to have risen to supreme office at the relatively young age of 58 (the average age of the Politbureau members is 69)?

The consensus seems to be that in a country where achievement counts more than charisma and where political careers are less influenced by media image-making than in the West, it is the sheer quality of Mr. Hua's work and the unflappability of his character that have put him where he is.

Marshal Ye Jianying, a vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, described Mr. Hua thus: "He has had long experience in leadership at local and national levels. He is in close touch with the people, prudent and steady, wise and resolute, and good at destroying the old and establishing the new."

In the midst of the Gang of Four's struggle for power, which was already beginning to seethe around the seemingly irreplaceable figure of Mao in the last months of his life, it was the late chairman himself who is alleged to have said to Mr. Hua: "With you in charge, I am at ease."

And the record of his first three years at the helm of a country that was on the brink of bankruptcy and chaos when he took over belies any doubts about his political stature — even though he would be the first to share the credit for the remarkable strides made by China since the downfall of the Gang of Four.

Little is known about Mr. Hua's early life, except that he was born in Jiaocheng County, Shanxi Province, north China in 1921, and was brought up by his mother after the death of his father when Hua was six.

He became involved in politics at the age of 17, when he joined the Communist-led guerrillas in their resistance against the Japanese in the Luliang mountain area of Shanxi.

For 10 years, he fought against the Japanese, then the Kuomintang.

By 1948, he was highly enough regarded to have been made Communist Party secretary of first Jiaocheng and then Yangqu County in Shanxi as the province was gradually won from Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

Mr. Hua then joined a southbound work team that followed the People's Liberation Army into liberated Hunan, where he became the first party secretary of Xiangsying County.

Promotion

There followed 20 years of solid party work in Hunan, where he rose from party secretary of Xiangtan prefecture to become first party secretary of the provincial party committee and subsequently a member of the central committee.

During this period he specialized at one time or another in the fields of industry, agriculture, propaganda, education and culture, and united front work, gaining steady but rapid promotion through the party ranks.

That he was able to weather these turbulent years, from the campaign for collectivization to the cultural revolution, provides a key to his emergence as a major political figure.

Four Traits

Four main traits can be discerned in Mr. Hua's Hunan career: a consistent shunning of the media limelight; a predilection for on-the-spot investigation (typified by his personal supervision of the Shaoshan irrigation project, the largest in China, which involved holding more than 150 site meetings, collecting first-hand data from hundreds of local inhabitants and even lending a hand with the manual labor); a keen desire to gain all-around knowledge and experience of all aspects of government work instead of becoming typecast as a "specialist"; and a matter-of-fact approach to potentially divisive problems, eschewing extremism while seeking practical solutions to ostensibly ideological questions — an approach now officially lauded as "seeking truth from facts."

3 American Teachers Who Hope to 'Blend In'

(Continued from Page 7S)

...nming hotel. Despite their occa...nal complaints about the univer...'s overprotectiveness, Mrs. Booz ...d the officials there "are knock...themselves out to make us feel ...mfortable and welcome."

...The university, for example, is ...lding a small house for the ...ozes, complete with a flush toilet, ...first on the campus. Mr. Thorpe ...ed that the dormitory room into ...ich he will eventually move also ...a flush toilet. Patrick Booz in...ected, "but ours has a seat!"

...Kunming appears to be eager for ...erican expertise, for the Boozes ...Thorpe were offered teaching ...ntracts by the government less ...n a week after the Dec. 15 an...ncement of a resumption in ...inese-American relations. China ...nated them to report to Kunming ...mediately, but they did not arrive ...til early February. With 30 other ...erican educators now scattered ...roughout the mainland, that wave ..."American experts" is expected ...be the first of many.

Of the three, Mr. Thorpe had had the closest prior contact with China. A student of Chinese language and coordinator of a Texas program to develop high school courses on China, he had also led a tour of the mainland for the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association.

Patrick Booz, known as Paddy, early this year received a bachelor's degree in Asian studies from the University of Wisconsin, after taking a year's leave to work on the resettlement of Vietnamese at an Indiantown Gap, Pa., refugee camp. Fairly fluent in Chinese, he had urged his mother to apply with him for teaching posts on the mainland.

Mrs. Booz, a widow, knows little Chinese but is an old hand at foreign adventures. She had spent much of her adult life traveling with her husband, Paul, an economist, until he died of a heart attack in Indonesia in 1971. Each of their five children was born in a different country, from Switzerland to Bangladesh.

The teaching offer from China required "a big family powwow," Mrs. Booz said, because she knew she could not support her two youngest children on a Chinese-style salary. The two — a son at Brown University, a daughter at Trinity College — turned out to be "absolutely great about this," Mrs. Booz said. "They urged us to take it and said they'd manage somehow. My son is taking complete responsibility for his tuition. . .and if he can't earn enough on his own, he may just have to leave school for a while."

Their Chinese hosts were very solicitous about their financial needs, the teacher said. "One top official took us on an outing and asked me a lot of very serious questions about how much I have been earning in the States and how much money my children would need," Mrs. Booz recalled.

Salaries

After that session, the university decided to pay her 500 yuan (about $318) a month, three times the salary of most Chinese professors and 10 times the earnings of an average factory worker. Her son makes about $268 and Thorpe $293. Chinese currency laws usually forbid transferring funds overseas, but the Americans are allowed to convert half of their salaries to foreign currency to send home.

Their two-year contracts are renewable. The faculty member assigned to watch over them ("our keeper," they affectionately call him) has already begun to make jokes about the possibility of Paddy's marrying a Chinese girl and settling in Kunming.

"Paddy says all the girls are so cute that he wouldn't know which one to choose," his mother said.

Kunming was briefly, during the war, a cosmopolitan place. Dozens of universities retreated here from eastern and northern China, one step ahead of the advancing Japanese armies. The relocated faculties organized themselves into National Southwest University and, protected by a local warlord, operated independently of the Nationalist wartime government in Chongqing (Chungking). The Nationalist regime of the late Gen. Chiang Kai-shek eventually took a dim view of this maverick behavior. The place where Chiang's security men murdered two Kunming scholars is prominently marked here.

History has passed Kunming by, and although it is a city of 1.5 million blessed by the best climate in all of China, it still resembles an overgrown market town. Foreigners rarely come this way, and the resident American teachers are celebrities. "People almost fall off their bikes when they see us riding along," Mrs. Booz said.

Prominence

Besides being the only Americans in this corner of China, the three teachers are the only permanent resident foreigners at all in the city. Two East German radio astronomers are here briefly, advising the Chinese on a project, and a University of Chicago graduate student, James Lee, is finishing research on his doctoral dissertation. But they will be gone in a few months.

Los Angeles Times

Two Key Avenues of Trade With China

By Errol G. Rampersad

HONG KONG (IHT) — Two of the key avenues through which trade is pursued with China are the long-established firms of Hutchison Whampoa, and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Their role has become increasingly important recently, as Hong Kong has tightened its relations with China. In 1978, China earned $2.2 billion from exports to Hong Kong, mostly from perishable goods and clothes. Use by China of Hong Kong aircraft and ship repair facilities increased, and air and hovercraft services between Hong Kong and Canton were started.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which reported 1978 profits of HK$727 million, has long played an important role in this "China Connection." The corporation was founded in 1864 by representatives of the foreign mercantile community in Hong Kong. For many years its principal business remained trade with China and development within the country..

It provided services both to the overseas companies trading there, and to the Chinese government, by raising loans for railway development and other industrial projects.

Today, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation still retains its Shanghai office, which is managed by a British staff member with a local assistant manager. Although it is permitted to transact only foreign business, it was one of the first banks to be selected as a "designated" bank by the Chinese government.

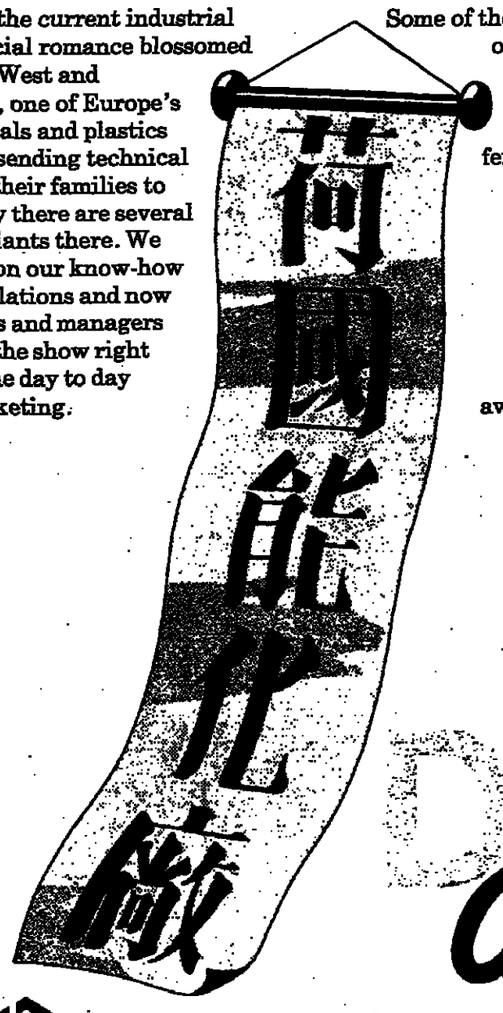
With five branches in the United States, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Corporation is particularly useful to American businessmen seeking to trade in Chinese products because of its expertise and ability to issue documentary letters of credit. By setting up branches or agencies in Hong Kong, American traders can enjoy the benefits of bank finance for purchases of Chinese goods which would otherwise tie up large capital sums while the goods were being shipped.

The other large Hong Kong group, Hutchison Whampoa, has successfully come through a difficult financial experience. Serious liquidity problems in the mid-1970s led to the appointment of a young director, William Wyllie, who set about reorganizing the group with a vengeance. His work was successful, and dividends per ordinary share in 1978 jumped 100 percent over their 1976 level.

Chinese take away

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Carving

Some Ships Still Need Figureheads

By Maureen A. Stack

WOOTTON, Isle of Wight (IHT) — Up a small inlet on the northern shores of the Isle of Wight, off Britain's Channel coast, Jack Whitehead and Norman Gaches are working at one of the world's oldest crafts — woodcarving. Their carvings don't stand quietly in some stately home or government office. Many of them brave gales, blizzards and blistering sun. Whitehead and Gaches carve and restore ship's figureheads.

Figureheads go back far into history. Early Greek and Roman sailors put a symbolic helmet or shield at the prow of their ships in the hope that the gods would protect them. Later Roman ships demonstrated the arrogance of empire builders and carried a figurehead of a centurion as a sign of strength. The Phoenicians used the heads of horses to symbolize vision and speed.

Across the world other sailors put carvings at the head of their ships. Sometimes they carved symbols of some god or animal whose attributes would be useful. Because these early ships did not sail high in the water, their figureheads were built around the prow. The result was often figureheads of elaborate and fierce looking monsters. Figureheads also served the sailors' belief that a ship was a being that needed eyes to find its way across the sea.

As the design of ships improved and forecastles were introduced, the streamlined figurehead we know today emerged, but it was very vulnerable in battle and expensive to replace.

Although most of the figureheads remaining today show voluptuous women with flowing hair, female figures only became popular during the 18th century. Before that ships were given strong names — the Lion, Eagle, etc. — and the figurehead depicted the name.

At one time ships of the British Navy were given names of statesmen or characters from classical mythology, sufficient to excite any carver's imagination. But bureaucracy intervened. The Admiralty restricted the amount of money that could be spent on such fripperies as figureheads. So although an expert drawing master in Portsmouth instructed apprentices in the art, most of his designs were vetoed as too expensive.

Today owners of old sailing ships are keen to abide by tradition, and many sailing men like having a ship's figurehead where they can see and enjoy it — on land. So Whitehead and Gaches are busy. With chisels, knives and scrapers they produce figureheads to grace renovated ships and replicas around the world as well as for sailing craft of the latest design. Many of their carvings are a feature of museum and harbor towns. The replica of The Golden Hinde, commemorating Drake's landfall in 1579, at what later became San Francisco in 1579, carries several examples of their skill. It is currently in Japan for a role in a film.

Earlier this year at the Daily Express Boat Show, Gaches was doing a figurehead of Admiral Nelson, a copy of the original figurehead from a ship called the Horatio. Out of the cream-colored pinewood, he had carved a strong face with Nelson's aquiline features and a wavy mane of hair. By carving one eye completely closed and using a small hole to highlight the pupil of the other, he had given Nelson a shrewd, piercing gaze. The figure sloped to follow the line of a ship, looking for all the world as if it was straining to see the horizon.

Whitehead was restoring the figure of a woman about twice human size, flamboyantly dressed in pink. Her dark hair was piled up in an 18th century style, decorated with a gold band. She had elegant earrings and much gold jewelry spread about her ample breasts. Asked whether he ever thought about the unknown artist who originally carved her, Whitehead said: "Oh, I'm very much aware of him. It's strange — they never signed their work, or gave it any characteristic mark. They were probably just ships' carpenters who enjoyed doing something artistic for a change. What better thing to do than create an ideal woman?"

Striking and beautiful as they often are, the figureheads are never smiling. Whitehead pointed out one he felt was just about to smile. "But they wouldn't, would they," he said, "they were supposed to guide the ships across the seas. Sailors would want them to look as though they had their minds on the job now wouldn't they?"

There is no doubt Whitehead and Gaches have their minds on the job. Commissions come from far and wide. Recently Whitehead spent 3½ years in Hawaii working on the restoration of the 19th-century sailing ship The Falls of Clyde for the Bishop Museum in Honolulu. This ship was the only survivor of nine named after waterfalls in Scotland, belonging to the Falls Line. Using a photo of the original figurehead Whitehead began the task of making a replica at his yard in Wootton Bridge. He finished it in Honolulu.

Although figureheads are something of a luxury now, they did have a revival in the last century when the clipper ships were built. The clippers' graceful bows display figureheads to advantage and there was no danger of getting involved in a battle. As the 19th century progressed sail gave way to steam. Ships were constructed of iron or steel and gradually the figureheads disappeared from naval ships, replaced perhaps with a simple medalion or shield. The wheel had turned full circle.

Recently metal figureheads have come into fashion for some passenger ships, but for the wooden figurehead of old, the world still looks to craftsmen like Whitehead and Gaches.



Jonathon Eastland

Jack Whitehead, son Michael put final touches on figurehead.

Theater in Dublin

Leonard's 'A Life' Is Hit of Festival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DUBLIN, Oct. 23 (IHT) — Hugh Leonard's "A Life" is the hit of the 21st Dublin Theater Festival this year.

Leonard, the most prolific of practicing Irish dramatists, has written 20 plays, 15 of which have been first seen in Dublin festivals. His play, "Da," has had a long Broadway run and won four Tony awards and the New York Critics' Circle prize this year, while his "Stephen D.," adapted from Joyce, has been widely translated and acted. His autobiography, "Home Before Night," comes out next week and American publication will follow in the spring.

His new play — his 21st — was produced at the Abbey and is Broadway-bound as is his earlier comedy "Summer." In "A Life," a testy, sharp-tongued old man, informed by his doctor that he has but a few months to live, looks back on his thwarted ambitions. His best friend has married his best girl and, on the rebound, he has wed a wallflower maiden who adores him.

Much of the play is related in flashbacks that reconstruct his promising young manhood and from his backward glance his self-contemplation resolves in acceptance and resignation. Cyril Cusack, an excellent actor, distills from the role a memorable characterization. Philip O'Flynn as his treacherous schoolmate grown old but scarcely wiser and Dearbhla Molloy as the girl who never appreciated his qualities serve as fine foils, and Joe Dowling has directed it to advantage.

The exposition of a pair of friendly enemies, united by mutual contempt, is vaguely reminiscent of Marcel Achard's "Patate," but for all the Irish background, characters and turns of phrase the general impression is attuned to American tastes of the moment. Its theme of hovering death and self-analysis and the mixing of grave discussions with light banter is in fashion on Broadway, where the play should have appeal. Leonard confesses that among the playwrights who have influenced him are Kaufman and Hart.

* * *

The festival's major international event was the visit of Princess Grace of Monaco, who appeared as guest artist at the Edmund Burke Hall of Trinity College in a recital, with John Westbrook as her acting companion. The program, "Birds, Beast and Flowers," is a selection reflecting the response of poets and writers to the world of nature. It included excerpts from Shakespeare, Blake, Shelley, Pope, Hardy, Walt Whitman, Robert Frost, Gerard Manley Hopkins, Humbert Wolfe, Edward Lear and the King James Bible.

The princess abandoned boards and studio stages on marriage, a loss to the Americ theater and cinema, for from he Broadway debut as the daughter Strindberg's ferocious tragedy "T Father," she proved herself an a tress of striking talents and distin guished style. She was awarded Oscar for her performance in "T Country Girl" and is remembe in "High Society" and "The Swi It was while shooting Hitchcock "To Catch a Thief" on the Rivie that she met Prince Rainier.

Princess Grace is an ideal inst ment of the chosen poets. She poise, presence, mature beauty a a captivating voice. The progra sufficiently varied, mingling p nancy and humor, and consisten its purpose of reminding the liste of its authors' combined affecti and respect for the creatures of earth and air.

With commanding eloquence princess recited Blake's rage heaven at man's stupid abuse of a imals and birds and D.H. L rence's lament at the slaying o mountain lion. St. Francis is the p tron saint here. There is twinkli mischief to her reading of Paul G lico's explanation of feline re cence; Lear's "Owl and the Pus cat" is done as a comic duet and "Pelican Chorus" as an ensem number. The evening was brief, p haps too brief, another half-h would be welcome, but it has h theatrical finesse.

* * *

Jennifer Johnston, the daughter the dramatist Denis Johnston an the actress Sheila Richards, is an a complished novelist. In "The Ni ingale Not the Lark" (at the Peacock) she has written an amu ing first play. It pictures an ag former actress, taken to the bott and living in squalor, and st squabbling with the ghost of h husband who has deserted her an was killed during the London bli His acid reminders of her scant ta ents drive her to fury as she tries retrospect to lend her memories rosy hue.

The role, beautifully interpret by May Cluskey, is one that old actresses everywhere will find irre sistible. The mood of despair an desolation hints of Beckett, but it Beckett's milieu humanized an more fully dramatized. The play it self, one long act, is from any liter ary consideration the festival's high water mark.

Both Maeve Binchy's "The Ha Promised Land" (at the Peacock and Desmond Forristal's "Capt Audience" (at the Gate) are sampl of muddled narration.

The first relates the tale of tw convent-bred schoolteachers who on holiday in an Israeli kibbutz explores their adventures there for while and then shifts to a confli that arises among the members the commune, a theft throwin doubt on the solidarity of th group.

The second begins as a viole thriller, depicting a kidnappe young woman at the mercy of a sa ist. It then interrupts its Gra Guignol suspense to enter int interminable religiosity. Gera McSorley's energetic performanc as the comic villain is an asset.

Brian Lynch's "Crooked in th Car Seat" (at the Eblana) record the chat of boozing bohemians, oc casionally with keen observation Jim Sheridan's "The Ha-Pen Bridge" (at the Project), a festiv success, is a modern Dublin para phrase of "The Beggars' Opera with MacHeath arguing that th trades of burglary and prostitution must be protected from unlicensed intruders. The production is in th off-Broadway avant-garde manner.

Among the imports have bee Tom Stoppard's "Every Good Boy Deserves Favor," David Mamet "American Buffalo," Margaret Rawlings in a one-woman show a the Empress Eugenie, two Joe Or ton television plays — "The Erpingham Camp" and "Funeral Games the British National Theatre's pro duction of Simon Gray's "Close o Play" with Michael Redgrave, Da vid Wood's "Gingerbread Man the German mime artist Ro Scharre and the Penta Theatre Company of the Netherlands in a evening of mime and dance, and th Royal Ballet of Flanders.

Translation

Common Tongue Costs EEC $20 Million a Year

By Gary Yerkey

BRUSSELS (IHT) — The cost to Common Market taxpayers of unraveling Europe's modern Tower of Babel — the headquarters of the European Community here — now runs about $20 million a year, and problems and costs will take a giant leap in the next few years as new countries and languages join the EEC.

"There is a critical shortage of good interpreters," said Renee van Hoof, who as head of the EEC's interpretation department runs the largest service of its kind in the world, overseeing a pool of nearly 400 full-time interpreters who, in soundproof booths, unscramble the ramblings of delegates from the community's nine nations in more than 9,000 meetings every year.

"To be a good interpreter," explained Mrs. van Hoof, who set up the department in 1958 with a dozen full-time interpreters, "requires exceptional talent and intelligence. It means having what the Germans refer to as *Einfuehlungsvermoegen*: or the ability to put oneself in another's shoes, to catch the essence of his message and not simply to repeat what he's saying in another language. To know languages is, of course, necessary, but it's not enough."

To run the EEC's daily affairs takes an average of 450 interpreters — about 20 percent of them freelance. That is in addition to translators (about 520) who reword the written words of about 450,000 pages of EEC documents a year. At the offices of the United Nations in New York and Geneva, where five official languages are spoken, there are, respectively, only 103 and 85 full-time interpreters.

At the EEC, a computer schedules and keeps track of the interpreters as they move from meeting to meeting.

The cost of untangling the linguistic mess now runs to nearly 600 million Belgian francs per year (about $20 million), while the per-day cost of interpreting one meeting in which all six of the EEC's languages are spoken is roughly 100,000 Belgian francs.

About three-quarters of the EEC's growing corps of interpreters come from special schools (the largest are in Paris, Geneva, Heidelberg and Washington, D.C.). But Mrs. van Hoof emphasized that linguists are not necessarily preferred, and that she is finding an increasing number of candidates among university graduates who have majored in other fields but who have an exceptional aptitude in languages. Prerequisites for the job are possession of a university degree, age under 30 and fluency in three of the EEC's six languages. A six-month training course in conference interpretation weeds out unacceptable candidates, and sharpens up "those of quality," as Mrs. van Hoof likes to call her charges. Net pay for EEC interpreters ranges from about 52,000 to 90,000 Belgian francs a month, depending on experience and marital status.

Nuremberg Trial

Interpreters have been around for ages, but it was not until 1946, at the Nuremberg war trials, that the method of interpreting simultaneously (as opposed to consecutively, or after a speech has been completed) was employed for the first time. "It is still a young profession," Mrs. van Hoof said, "and all international organizations, in varying degrees, are experiencing a shortage of truly qualified interpreters." Membership of the Geneva-based Association Internationale des Interpretes de Conference (founded in 1953) is only about 1,450, representing 53 countries on five continents. AIIC members interpret in eight "principal" languages and about 23 others. About 250 are employed by about 65 international organizations; the rest are free-lance.

The role interpretation plays in the workings of the EEC has grown over the last 20 years (about 8,000 "Eurocrats" work at the commission alone). In 1959, the EEC held 2,801 meetings requiring 4,438 interpreting days; today, the numbers are 9,000 meetings and 80,000 interpreting days.

In January, 1981, Greece will formally enter the European Community, bringing the number of member nations to 10 and of languages to seven. Later, Portugal and Spain are expected to join.

"Something will have to be done," Mrs. van Hoof said the day before she left for Athens to interview 35 Greek candidates for interpreting positions.

"If we continue with the present system, the addition of three new languages will not only create the worst difficulties imaginable but could completely paralyze the functioning of the EEC," she said. She recalls similar growing pains when England, Denmark and Ireland joined the Community in 1973.

Mrs. van Hoof, whose department is responsible for interpreting at the EEC Commission, Council, Economic and Social Committee and (in Luxembourg) the European Investment Bank, thinks the introduction of "an artificial language" such as Esperanto would be no solution to future needs; she calls it "utopic." Nor will machines be an answer. "They've been working on translation machines for a long time," she says "and they're still nowhere, to say nothing of interpreting machines."

One "pragmatic" solution currently under consideration is to allow conference participants the right to speak in their native tongues but to interpret their speeches only in the two or three languages "most widely understood."

"That would keep costs down and quality up," Mrs. van Hoof said.

The least attractive solution would be to guarantee interpretation in nine languages — English, French, German, Danish, Portuguese, Spanish, Greek, Dutch and Italian. Such a situation would require as many as 31 interpreters at a single meeting.

Says Mrs. van Hoof: "In most cases, that would mean there were more interpreters than delegates."

On the Arts Agenda

MARSEILLES — The Marseilles Opera season, which has begun with a new production of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," conducted by Diego Masson and staged by Tito Serafinsky, which runs through Oct. 27, will also include new productions of Wagner's "Die Goetterdaemmerung" (December), staged by Jacques Karpo and conducted by Masson, continuing the company's "Ring" cycle, and of Berlioz's "Les Troyens a Carthage" (April), also under Karpo and Masson, completing the company's production of the complete "Les Troyens."

* * *

HAMBURG — Performances are scheduled for Oct. 30 and Nov. 6 for Benjamin Britten's "Albert Herring," which opened at the State Opera Sunday. It was staged and designed by Ekkehard Grubbler and conducted by Klemperer Seifert. Peter Hauge sings the title part, with other roles taken by Brenda Hearts, Ursula Boese, Olive Fredericks, Hans Otto Klooss and Thomas Herndon.

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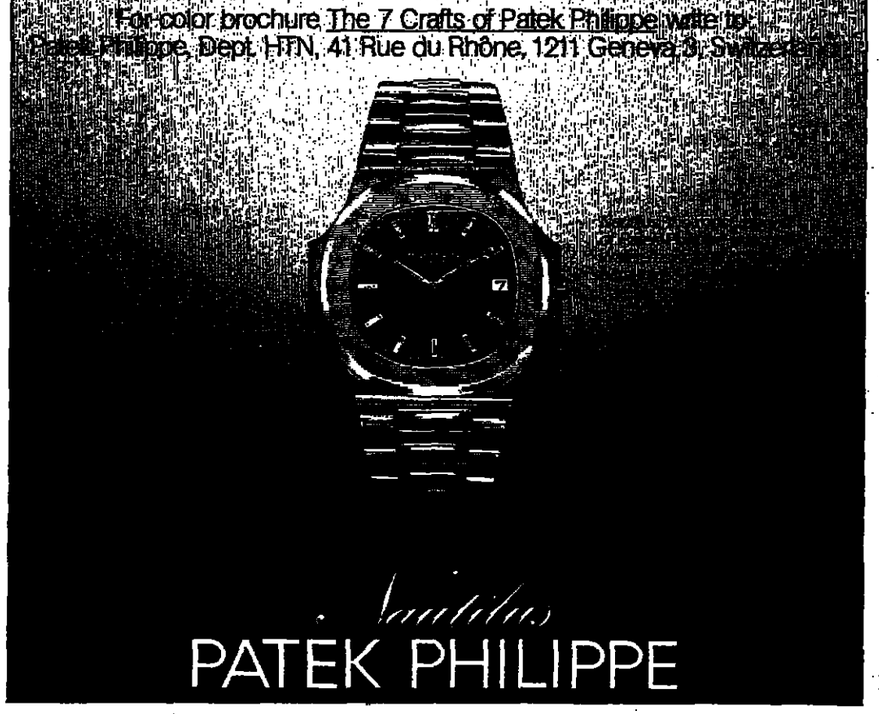
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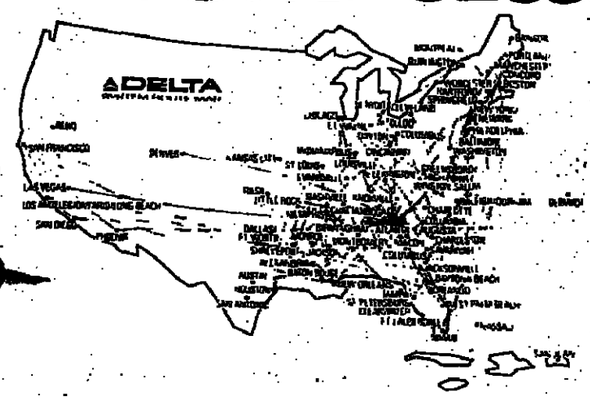
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Japan's Trade Balancing

By Sam Jameson

YO, Oct. 23 — The turna- n the trade account that Jap- fficials have been forecast- e 1977 has arrived.

e analysts may question that n, and will want to see addi- confirmation in the months but it is evident in the cur- narkets, where the yen has d sharply against the dollar.

he first nine months, Japan's urplus, which reached $24.6 for 1978, is expected to be .8 billion.

d on performance so far this ojections for the current-ac- alance — the trade balance -called invisibles such as — show a $6.7-billion defi- the year, down an eye-pop- 3.2 billion from last year's illion surplus.

over. Morihisa Emori, sen- selor of Mitsubishi Re- Institute, and U.S. econo- forecast Japan's current-ac- eficit this year will be nearly n.

urnaround also promises to e current account in deficit out 1980. U.S. economists

's trade surplus with the States, which hit $11.6 bil- year, showed a $8.9-billion at an annual rate through eight months of this year. ing to U.S. embassy econo- he surplus could fall to $7.9 or the year.

ugh exports to the United continued to increase 6.2 per- ough the first eight months, es to Japan shot up 45.2 per-

ally, a similar picture was "There are hardly any pri- hool children wearing Japa- de underwear any more," nori said. He noted Japan longer compete in the cheap- le market with Hong Kong, China or South Korea.

importers are making in- roads into Japan's major industries. Among them are less sophisticated kinds of steel products from South Korea and Taiwan as well as cars, mainly from Europe.

Most economists agree that a major reason for the trade turnaround was last year's revaluation of the yen against the dollar, giving imports a competitive edge.

Since its peak last October, the yen has depreciated by 25 percent against the dollar. This latest turnaround in the exchange rate promises to drive up Japan's import prices and increase exports.

Although a U.S. embassy economist predicted that Japan's exports would pick up next year, he forecast a 1980 current-account deficit of at least $6 billion without considering any additional oil costs.

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Japan Watching Maturities

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Oct. 23 — The Finance Ministry today urged Japanese banks to match their syndicated dollar-loans with borrowings of similar maturities as far as possible, to avoid a concentration of loans on single borrower-nations and to exercise caution in making overseas loans, apparently in an effort to prevent an excessive capital outflow causing downward pressure on the yen, banking sources said today.

The ministry has also told the banks to severely restrict yen-denominated syndicated loans, except those already under negotiation.

The ministry had been expected to tighten its present guidelines with specific rules to make banks match their medium- and long-term syndicated dollar-loans with borrowings of similar maturities, the sources said. But it has apparently opted for a less rigid approach because specific new guidelines might have caused some interest rates, such as those on five-year dollar certificates of deposit, to rise to unduly high levels, the sources said.

They added that the officials said the pace at which overseas lending has been increasing was intolerable.

The present guidelines, in force since early this year, require banks to match medium- and long-term syndicated loans with borrowings of 13 months or longer maturities, but some Japanese banks had found loopholes in the system, the sources said.

The outstanding balance of syndicated dollar-loans supplied by Japanese banks increased an estimated $10 billion in the fiscal half ended Sept. 30 to $27 billion.

Buying the Bargains

Some Wall Streeters Shaking Numbness

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — Buying stocks when prices are crashing is not the easiest thing to do, even for professional money managers. In this respect, the current decline in Wall Street prices is not producing many heroes.

However, the numbness among market strategists is not universal. While many might prefer to wait until conditions stabilize, some who have been cautious for many months are going against that trend.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham, for example, still sees potential problems but is now advising institutional clients to start puting part of their cash reserves into stocks.

"We did it with some appreciation that the market might fade further," says William Helman, Smith Barney's chief policymaker. "All along, the market has been a battle involving rotten fundamentals, the power of money (cash reserves) and quite respectable stock price valuations," he explains.

But on the theory that it is not possible to divine the market's bottom with precision, Smith Barney recommended that cash reserves be reduced to 10 percent of stock-portfolio assets from the 15 percent formerly recommended.

Mr. Helman says he recognizes that tightening credit and rising interest rates hurt stock prices. This is one reason, along with the continuing fundamental uncertainties, that a greater reduction of cash reserves is not being recommended, he adds.

"But we also recognize that equities are selling at levels, relative to dividends and earnings, that are lower than during the vast bulk of the post-World War II period," he says.

"We aren't at the most extreme levels of undervaluation, and that's a risk if concern about dividends pushes stock prices lower near-term." If that happens, he says, he would be inclined to invest more cash, switching some money out of bonds, as the extremes in undervaluation become more apparent.

Smith Barney's portfolio recommendations for the typical pension fund have been to devote 60 percent of assets to equities and cash and 40 percent to bonds.

Smith Barney is projecting a per-share earnings decline on the Standard & Poor's 500-stocks average to $12.50 in 1980 from an estimated $14.50 this year, a recovery to $14.50 in 1981 and a spurt to $16.75 in 1982. A similar pattern is projected for dividends.

"If the recession and recovery are roughly in line with our projections," Mr. Helman says, "there's a reasonably good prospect that the valuation erosion of the past 10 years will appear to have ended last year. If so, the market should rise with earnings and dividends."

Mr. Helman says he remains "quite concerned" that the process of reducing inflation and resolving international tensions "at some point may be quite upsetting to equity values." But, he adds, "the political tendency is to postpone these processes and, in the interim, equities could perform quite well."

Mark Eurobond Schedule Trimmed for November

FRANKFURT, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — A scant 470 million Deutsche marks of new Eurobonds has been scheduled to be launched in the month to mid-November, bond market sources reported today, down from 700 million DM approved for the month just ended.

The West German capital market subcommittee, charged with scheduling mark- denominated Eurobond issues, authorized yesterday a calendar consisting of four issues, the sources said: three of 100 million DM, and one for 150 million to 170 million DM.

Among the issues approved, Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank will be arranging a 100-million-DM issue for the Council of Europe, which one source said may be privately placed. Deutsche Bank will be launching 100 million DM, reportedly for Brazil.

Eurodollar Rates Climb

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — Eurodollar deposit rates moved up sharply to record highs today in what some dealers described as panicky conditions.

Three deposit dealers said that the market has now become convinced that the Federal Reserve will be able to reduce the availability of funds. Because the international banking system has huge long-term loan commitments funded with very short-term borrowing, many banks were bidding aggressively for funds.

Overnight deposits started the morning at 15.56 percent offered, up from 13.94 percent yesterday, and quickly moved up to 16.38 percent offered before closing at 16¼ percent.

This put upward pressure on the period rates.

Bank of Tokyo CD Issue

HONG KONG, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — The Bank of Tokyo is to issue $HK50 million of three-year floating rate certificates of deposit, joint lead manager Jardine Fleming announced today.

Dow Sets New 1979 Low

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — Hit with another increase in the bank prime rate, New York Stock Exchange prices retreated again in active trading today as the Dow Jones industrial average set a new low for the year.

The Dow lost 2.30 to close at 806.83, the lowest since it closed at 807 Dec. 29. Declines led advances 967 to 545 as turnover slowed to 33.2 million shares.

Morgan Guaranty Trust initiated the prime rise to a record 15 percent from 14½ percent and was quickly followed by most major banks in response to the skyrocketing cost of lendable funds.

After the market closed yesterday, the Treasury announced that average effective yields rose to records of 12.932 percent for three-month U.S. Treasury bills and 12.651 percent for six-month bills at the weekly auction, up from the previous records set last week of 11.836 percent and 11.716 percent respectively.

The rate on federal funds today fluctuated as a high as 17½ percent and down to 12 percent before ending at 14 percent. The Federal Reserve twice acted to add reserves. One market participant pointed out that the Treasury has a note auction scheduled for today and said the Fed seemed to be aiming for a better market tone for it and also to correct some of the market's instability ahead of next week's big refunding operation.

The Treasury said today it will raise $100 million in new cash at its weekly auction next Monday when $6.2 billion in short-term bills will be offered.

Stock prices opened on a firm note but quickly reversed course following the prime rate news. One analysts noted that the rise in durable goods orders, as well as strong third-quarter GNP and housing starts, suggest Fed Chairman Paul Volcker may be able to pursue his anti-inflation plan "without throwing the economy into a tailspin."

Active Kaiser Steel surged 13½ to 39 after the company said it is in discussions with Nippon Kokan, of Japan, to sell a substantial portion of Kaiser's assets. Kaiser noted discussions are in an early stage and said no further details were available.

Walter E. Heller resumed trading and tumbled 10⅜ to 17⅞ after the announcement yesterday that a proposed merger with Midland Bank, of London, was scrapped.

A number of oil companies' shares declined as soaring profits

(Continued on Page 21)

Orders for Durable Goods Up a Robust 5.9% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI) — New orders for durable goods rose a robust 5.9 percent during September, seasonally adjusted, the largest gain in a year and another reflection of the economy's unexpected strength during the third quarter, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase followed a 2.6-percent advance in August and a 4.4-percent drop in July and was the largest since a 7.1-percent advance in August, 1978, the department said.

Biggest Gainers

The steel and aerospace industries were the major contributors to the large September gain, the department said.

Overall new orders rose by $4.4 billion to $78.8 billion. However, September's order level was still 5.2-percent below the 1979 high of $83.1 billion registered in March, the department said.

The September performance brought the average monthly increase for the third quarter to 1.3 percent compared to a 2.9-percent decline in the second quarter and a 2.7-percent rise in the first quarter.

Primary-metals orders rose by 11.3 percent last month to $11.9 billion as the steel industry reported a gain of nearly 28 percent. Transporation equipment new orders were up $2.6 billion, or 15.8 percent, at $18.7 billion. Aerospace industries accounted for more than two-thirds of the rise.

New orders for nondefense capital goods were up by 5.3 percent to $22.3 billion, the department said.

Shipments of durable goods last month fell a slight 0.2 percent to $74.2 billion while the backlog of unfilled orders climbed by 1.8 percent to $262.1 billion.

Capital Spending Caught in Fed's Vise

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — The rise in inflation-adjusted U.S. capital spending is about over, financial executives who fund the buying and producers who sell the equipment indicate.

Capital spending was losing its momentum even before the Federal Reserve Board's Oct. 6 moves to increase interest rates and limit more severely money-supply growth. And those moves almost guarantee that 1980 capital outlays will trail this year's in real terms.

A major manufacturer says: "It's axiomatic that all of us will be going over our capital-spending plans to see what can be postponed in light of the higher interest costs. But we aren't going to make any announcements about it until we've finished the process."

The probable slowdown in capital spending, along with reduced spending by consumers battered by high interest rates and shrinking availability of credit, practically assures a slower economy in 1980.

Many economists say it is too soon after the Fed's moves to forecast 1980 spending accurately. But a government economist notes that "at best, capital spending next year will be sluggish, and there certainly won't be an increase in real terms. Whether there is a decline in current dollars will depend on how severe the economic slowdown turns out to be."

On the basis of funds set aside in the first half, the Conference Board earlier had figured that spending by manufacurers would decline slightly next year in current dollars and adjusted for inflation, show an 8-percent drop. The business-research organization has not factored in the Fed's credit-tightening yet, but one board economist now predicts a bigger decline in 1980 outlays.

If the Fed maintains a very tight policy for several quarters, some companies might cut outlays sharply next year, putting a drag on the economy into 1981. A prolonged easing of spending, of course, also raises the prospect of capacity shortages after the slowdown ends. And, if companies curb investment in labor-saving equipment, productivity could continue to lag.

For the moment, though, most corporate executives say they intend to carry out expansion programs begun earlier this year, and some are announcing new projects. Machinery producers say they are not receiving an abnormal number of cancellations.

Many big companies also say they are in far stronger financial shape than in 1974 and can push ahead despite the currently cloudy horizon.

This year, corporations will invest just over $174 billion in capital goods, according to the Commerce Department's latest survey, up 13.2 percent from last year's $154 billion and up 4 percent after adjustment for an estimated 9-percent rise in prices of such facilities. And 1978 outlays, in turn, were up about 13 percent from 1977, or some 5 percent in real terms, the department says.

In general, however, the Fed's credit-tightening will initially affect purchases of equipment rather than major plant-construction programs, some corporate officials say.

"Equipment replacement, critical as it is, within a year's time frame can be considered discretionary," a manufacturing-company financial man adds.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

Canada

Imperial Oil

	1979	1978
e.....	1,670.	1,450.
re.....	112.0	78.0
re.....	0.86	0.60
	1979	1978
e.....	4,750.	4,070.
.....	309.0	224.0
re.....	2.37	1.72

Texaco Canada *

	1979	1978
e.....	668.3	448.1
.....	68.0	36.9
re.....	2.07	1.04
s	1979	1978
e.....	1,880.	1,400.
.....	168.8	113.9
re.....	5.06	3.24

** 9 months figures restated.*

United States

AMF

	1979	1978
e.....	354.6	327.1
.....	14.5	12.6
re.....	0.71	0.63
ths	1979	1978
e.....	1,070.	984.3
.....	43.5	37.0
re.....	2.14	1.84

erican Broadcasting Cos

	1979	1978
e.....	468.6	392.9
.....	31.94	24.80
re.....	1.14	0.89
	1979	1978
e.....	1,420.	1,260.
.....	114.36	87.03
re.....	4.08	3.15

Asarco

	1979	1978
e.....	397.7	315.6
.....	70.4	9.67
re.....	2.32	0.34
e.....	1,240.	839.2
.....	176.1	0.76
re.....	5.78	0.03

Avon Products

	1979	1978
e.....	555.1	479.9
.....	51.13	47.53
re.....	0.85	0.79
e.....	1,580.	1,330.
.....	146.65	129.66
re.....	2.44	2.16

Borg-Warner

	1979	1978
e.....	660.5	572.1
.....	35.50	30.80
re.....	1.65	1.43
ths	1979	1978
e.....	2,000.	1,710.
.....	113.60	95.50
e.....	5.30	4.45

Burlington Industries

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	691.0	608.2
Profits.....	18.09	18.72
Per Share.....	0.65	0.67
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	2,680.	2,420.
Profits.....	76.22	70.32
Per Share.....	2.73	2.50

Combustion Engineering

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	684.9	559.1
Profits.....	21.49	17.28
Per share.....	1.30	1.08
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,940.	1,670.
Profits.....	62.63	51.99
Per share.....	3.83	3.23

Consolidated Edison

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	937.2	800.7
Profits.....	118.13	104.32
Per Share.....	1.73	1.51
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	2,480.	2,300.
Profits.....	254.33	253.85
Per Share.....	3.57	3.57

Consolidated Foods

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,300.	1,060.
Profits.....	31.46	27.36
Per Share.....	1.02	0.88

Continental Oil

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	3,500.	2,400.
Profits.....	247.1	105.8
Per Share.....	2.30	0.98
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	9,300.	7,000.
Profits.....	624.7	296.1
Per Share.....	5.81	2.75

Digital Equipment

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	487.5	388.0
Profits.....	45.24	32.15
Per Share.....	1.02	0.75

Eastern Airlines

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	730.0	605.0
Profits.....	3.0	20.0
Per Share.....	0.07	0.93
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	2,100.	1,800.
Profits.....	42.4	63.7
Per Share.....	1.54	2.99

Gulf Oil *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	6,700.	5,100.
Profits.....	416.0	211.0
Per share.....	2.13	1.08
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	18,400.	14,600.
Profits.....	956.0	548.0
Per share.....	4.90	2.81

** 1978 net restated.*

INA

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,210.	1,070.
Profits.....	61.8	55.9
Per Share.....	2.40	2.21
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	3,520.	3,080.
Profits.....	180.6	155.0
Per Share.....	7.03	6.15

Martin Marietta

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	530.4	456.7
Profits.....	54.08	44.72
Per Share.....	2.16	1.81
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,490.	1,250.
Profits.....	140.70	99.37
Per Share.....	5.60	4.10

National Steel

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,100.	965.7
Profits.....	39.25	40.36
Per Share.....	2.03	2.10
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	3,300.	2,700.
Profits.....	105.16	74.33
Per Share.....	5.45	3.87

Pan American World Airways

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	742.8	672.3
Profits.....	60.8	101.3
Per Share.....	0.86	2.01
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,850.	1,670.
Profits.....	89.0	123.4
Per Share.....	1.25	2.71

Philadelphia Electric *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	387.6	384.3
Profits.....	55.2	57.6
Per Share.....	0.54	0.61
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,100.	1,100.
Profits.....	79.9	75.2
Per Share.....	1.51	1.47

** 1978 per share restated.*

Sherwin-Williams

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	324.7	308.8
Profits.....	7.02	5.41
Per Share.....	1.25	0.96
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	915.6	859.3
Profits.....	17.69	11.79
Per Share.....	3.13	2.04

Southern Railway

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	367.2	308.2
Profits.....	40.71	23.45
Per Share.....	2.63	1.52
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,070.	923.6
Profits.....	127.31	96.57
Per Share.....	8.27	6.35

TRW

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,110.	927.9
Profits.....	46.3	42.2
Per share.....	1.44	1.31
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	3,370.	2,750.
Profits.....	144.3	124.9
Per share.....	4.51	3.89

Textron

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	801.3	794.6
Profits.....	41.14	41.71
Per Share.....	1.09	1.11
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	2,510.	2,320.
Profits.....	126.14	122.76
Per Share.....	3.35	3.27

French Price Growth Slows in September

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — French retail price growth decelerated in September, with the monthly index rising 0.8 percent to 226.3 percent of its 1970 base compared with rises of 1 percent in August and 1.3 percent in July, the Statistics Institute reported today.

The September index was up 11 percent from a year earlier.

S. Korea's Targets Set

SEOUL, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — South Korea's export target for next year has been set at $18.4 billion, up 23 percent from this year's $15.5-billion target, the Economic Planning Board said today. Its projected level for 1980 imports is $22.3 billion, up 16 percent from this year's target of $19.3 billion. The board said it expects GNP growth of 8 to 9 percent in 1980, unchanged from this year.

October 1979

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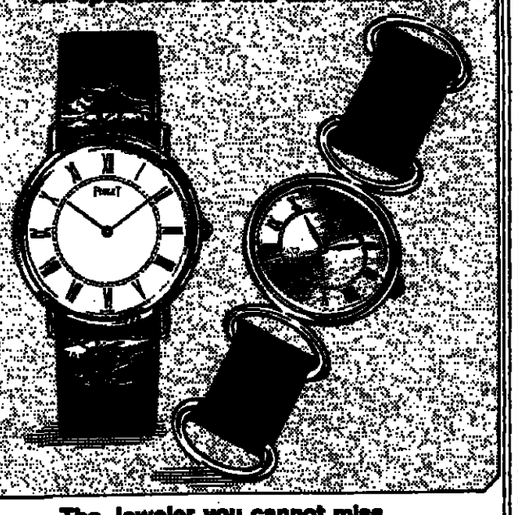
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
				— A—A—A —							
39¼	29⅛	ACF		2.24	7.0	6	100	32¼	31¾	32	— ¼
18½	14⅝	AMF		1.24	8.3	6	624	15	d14½	14⅝	
25	13	AM Intl		.28	2.1	13	148	14½	13¾	13⅝	— ½
12¼	8⅝	APL		1	9.5		22	10½	10¼	10½	
42	33¾	ARA		1.82	5.0	7	18	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
33½	21⅜	ASA		1.48	5.0		524	29	28	28	—1⅛
12¾	8½	ATO		.48	5.4	4	42	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	+ ¼
22⅞	17	AVX s		.25	1.4	18	166	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
40⅜	29½	AbbtLb		1	2.7	13	747	36⅝	35⅜	36¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	16½	AcmeC		1.20	5.7	5	10	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
4⅝	3⅜	AdmDg		.04	1.1	5	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13⅛	10¾	AdaEx		1.32e	11.		63	12⅝	12	12	— ¼
6½	3⅜	AdmMl		.20e	4.0	6	20	5	4⅝	5	
36	30⅜	AMD n				12	268	32¾	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	28⅝	AetnLf		1.80	6.0	4	652	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ¼
28¼	17⅜	Ahmans		1.20	6.0	4	54	20½	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Aileen					58	2¾	2¼	2⅜	
35⅜	23½	AirPrd		.80	2.7	9	186	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	15¼	AirbFrt		1.20	5.9	9	26	20¼	20½	20½	— ¼
17⅛	11¼	Akzona		.80	6.0	7	76	13¾	13⅛	13¼	
8¾	6⅜	AlaP		dpt.87	13.		14	7	6¾	6⅞	
90	76⅝	AlaP		pf 9	12.		z1200	78	77½	77½	
107	93	AlaP		pf 11	12.		z10	93	93	93	
86¾	70	AlaP		pf 8.16	12.		z150	68	d68	68	—2
83	65½	AlaP		pf 8.28	13.		z100	65½	65½	65½	— ½
16	13⅜	Alasco		1.48	10.	8	8	14½	14¼	14¼	
21⅞	13½	Alaskin		.46	2.5	24	315	27	26¾	26¾	
36	28¾	Albany s		1	3.5	9	53	29¼	d28½	28½	— ⅛
8⅜	6¼	Alberto		.36	5.1	8	13	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
45	31	Albrtsn		1.20	3.0	8	35	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
42	31¼	AlcanA		2	5.6	4	286	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd		1.40	4.1	7	134	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ¼
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr		.40	5.9	7	84	6⅜	6¾	6¾	
34⅝	18½	AlgCp		1.08a	4.5	6	55	24	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
28⅜	25	AlgCp		pf2.86	11.		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12½	6½	AlgAir				3	295	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
26⅝	18	AlgAir		pf1.87	10.		13	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
26⅝	13¾	AlgLud		1.28	5.8	4	33	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
42	30	AlgLd		pf 3.61	8.1		11	37¾	37	37	— ½
23½	19	AlgLd		pf2.19	11.		16	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
18	14⅜	AlisPw		1.76	12.	6	297	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
17¼	13⅜	AlenGp	s	1	6.8	6	73	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
32⅛	20¾	Allergan		.60	2.3	10	81	26	24⅝	26	+ ½
48¼	27⅜	AlldCh		2	4.9		549	41½	40¾	40¾	
13¾	9⅜	AlldMnt		.84	7.3	6	13	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
22¼	10⅜	AlldPd		.60	3.1	12	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
27½	20⅜	AlldStr		1.60	7.0	5	615	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
36⅜	27¾	AllisCh		1.80	5.4	5	160	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
18¾	11½	AlirAu		.64b	4.1	8	11	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
28⅛	27¼	AlisCh		1.80	5.4	5	10	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
60⅛	43¾	Alcoa		2.80	5.7	4	281	49¾	49	49¼	— ⅜
24⅝	13½	AmISug		1	4.8	8		21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
45⅛	35½	Amax s		1.80	4.7	7	515	38¼	36⅜	38¼	+ ⅛
60	43⅛	Amax	pf	3	5.9		116	50½	48½	50½	+ 2½
35¼	14	Amcord		1.40	4.4	8	33	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
32⅛	16¼	Amrce		1.32	5.7	5	50	23⅝	23⅜	23¼	— ⅛
48¾	23¼	AHess		1.40b	3.7	5	879	38⅜	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
107⅛	56	AHess		pf2.50	4.2		2	84⅜	83½	83½	—1½
10¼	9½	AmMot		.20	4.0	3	398	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
6½	3¾	AmAir		wt			284	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20⅜	17½	AAir	pf	2.18	13.		34	17⅝	d17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅜	ABakr		1.20	10.	6	76	12⅝	d12	12	— ½
67⅛	45½	ABrnds		5	8.2	5	182	62⅜	61	61	— ⅜
33½	29⅛	ABrd	pf	2.75	9.4		3	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
35⅛	28¾	ABrd	pf	2.67	8.6		36	31	31	31	
47¾	32¾	ABdcst		1.20	3.7	7	806	40	39	39¼	+ ⅛
16	13¼	ABldM		.70	5.0	6	10	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	34⅛	AmCan		2.80	8.0	5	170	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅛
22½	18¾	ACan	pf	1.75	9.1		11	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
7⅛	2½	ACentry					18	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
32¼	23¼	ACyan		1.40	6.2	7	424	26⅝	25¾	26	
17	8⅝	AmDistl					61	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
17	18	ADT		1.16	6.4	7	74	18¼	18	18	— ¼
23½	18½	AEIPw		2.18	12.	8	903	18⅝	18¼	18½	
36¾	27¾	AmExp		1.80	6.0	6	474	30¾	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	8¾	AFamil		.60b	6.0	4	281	10¼	9¾	10	+ ¼
22½	18½	AGIBd		2e	11.		110	18½	d18	18	— ⅛
21¾	15½	AGnCv		1.44	7.6		28	19	19	19	
38⅜	22⅜	AGnIns		1	3.0	5	253	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
16½	9⅜	AHerlfL		.48	4.1	7	22	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
21¼	12	AmHoist		1.12	6.9	5	149	17⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
29½	24⅜	AHome		1.50	5.7	11	729	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	22⅜	AmHose		.80	3.5	7	547	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	8⅜	AmInvt		.40	4.5	6	26	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
36⅝	18	AMI		.80	2.9	8	102	28¼	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅜	AmMotrs		.07e	1.0	3	608	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
47¼	36	ANatR		3.20	7.6	8	99	42⅜	41¾	42	
31½	19½	ASLFl	n	.80b	4.0	3	24	20⅜	19⅞	20	
19⅜	10¼	AShip		.80a	6.2	42	35	13¼	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
58¼	39	AStand		3	6.5	6	221	46¾	45⅞	46½	— ½
10¾	6	ASterl		.32	4.5	8	188	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr		.80	4.2	7	103	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
64¾	51¾	ATT		5	9.6	7	2894	52⅜	d51⅝	51⅞	— ¼
67⅜	54⅛	ATT	pf	4	7.4		25	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛
47⅞	39⅛	ATT	pf	3.64	9.2		23	40	39¾	39¾	
49⅛	40⅛	ATT	pf	3.74	9.3			40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
19	14⅜	AWat	pf	1.43	8.9		z100	16	16	16	— ⅛
21	15½	Ameron		1.20	7.1	5	7	17	17	17	
13¼	9½	AmesD		.40b	3.6	4	13	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
42⅝	27¼	Ametek		1.80	4.9	9	120	37½	36⅞	36⅞	— ½
25¼	15⅜	Amfac		1.20	6.0	5	141	20¼	19½	20	
40⅛	29½	AMPInc		.76	2.1	11	710	36⅛	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	13⅜	Ampco		.60	3.3	6	8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
19½	10⅜	Ampex		.05e	.3	9	310	15⅜	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
7⅜	2¾	AmrepCp					6	106	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
24⅝	14⅛	Amstar		1.35	7.7	7	152	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
7¾	4⅜	Amst	pf	.48	10.		6	6¾	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
43	29¼	Amsted		2	6.0	6	61	33¾	33¼	33½	— ½
23⅛	14⅜	Analog	s			6	45	19¼	18¾	18¾	
18¾	15⅛	Anchor	s	1.20	7.7	4	54	d15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
25	18⅛	AnClay		1.12	5.6	6	169	20¾	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
7⅜	5⅛	Anselica		.34	5.9	6	77	6	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
19	8½	Anixter		.40	2.8	6	82	14¼	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
35⅛	18⅜	Apache	s	.40	1.5	11	131	27½	26⅝	27½	— ⅛
26	23	ApPw	pf	2.65	12.		12	23	d22¾	23	— ⅛
12½	6⅜	ApldDig				7	494	6¾	d 6¼	6¾	— ⅛
11½	5½	ApplMg				7	48	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	17½	Arcata		1.12	5.1	6	34	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
31¼	25	Arcot	pf	2.16	8.6		21	25½	d24½	25	
25⅝	12¾	ArchrD		.20b	.9	11	228	22⅜	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅛
11¾	5¼	ArctEn		.10e	1.9	9	122	5½	5⅛	5⅜	
21¾	18	ArizPS		2	11.	6	456	18⅛	d17¾	17¾	— ⅛
15	6⅝	ArkBst		.60b	7.1	65	50	8¼	d 8¼	8½	+ ⅛
47¼	28⅝	ArkLG	s	2.20	5.2	9	152	42	41⅛	42	+ ¼
4⅛	1⅝	ArlenRty					172	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	5¼	Armado				6	34	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
27½	17	Armco		1.50	6.3	5	160	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
35	25⅜	Arm	pf	2.10	6.9		17	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
19	14⅝	ArmCk		1.20	7.0	7	311	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
26½	17½	ArmHld		1.20	6.9	4	27	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	15¼	ArCorp		lb	5.1	5	14	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
30¼	7⅜	ArrowE		.20e	.8	7	181	24	22½	23⅜	+ ⅛
16½	11⅞	Arvin		1	6.5	4	67	12	d11¾	11¾	— ⅛
26¾	22	Arvin	pf	2	9.1		14	22⅜	d21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	13¾	Asarco		1	4.0	5	1091	24⅝	23⅝	24⅜	+ 1
45½	31	AshOil	s	2	5.6	5	81	36	35½	35¾	
21⅞	15⅞	AsdDG		1.50	8.1	7	94	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
22½	15½	Athlone		1.20	6.9	4	45	17¾	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
20¾	14¾	AtCyEl		1.84	10.	7	43	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ¼
69	61	AtlCE	pf	5.87	9.3		2	63	63	63	— ½
74⅜	49⅛	AtlRich		2.80	3.8	9	709	73¾	72⅛	73	
46¼	34⅛	AtlRc	pf	3.75	8.9		z130	42	42	42	+ ½
91	58¾	AtlRc	pf	2.80	3.2		8	87¼	86½	86¾	+ ⅛
20½	9½	AtlasCp			3.4		15	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
41	27¼	AutoDta		.64	1.7	16	117	34¾	34½	36⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	18¼	AvcoCp									1.20
				— B—B—B —							
63¾	11⅜	BAV Liq		52c			10	11	d10¾	10⅛	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg					4	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅜	Bache		.50a	5.3	6	194	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
52	27	BakrInt		.40	1.3	15	604	46½	45½	45¾	— ¼
40½	17½	BaldwU		1.20	3.9	7	53	31⅛	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
60	28¾	BldU	pf	2.04	4.5		1	45½	45½	45½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅜	20¾	BallCp		1.40	6.2	5	17	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅜
48⅝	23½	BallyMf		s.10	.4	17	3124	24½	23¾	24	+ ⅛
26⅛	21½	BallGE		2.44	11.	6	928	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
50½	43½	BallpfB		4.50	10.		z120	44	44	44	—1
24⅜	18¼	BanCal		.92	4.7	4	31	19½	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
19½	11¼	Bandag		.60	3.9	8	23	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
29¾	17⅜	BangPnt		.80	3.8	4	69	21	20¼	21	+ ⅜
43¼	30⅞	BkNY		2.72	8.4	4	25	32½	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
16	13¼	BkofVa		1.16	9.8	4	35	13¼	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
38⅞	23¼	BnkAm		1.32	5.2	6	595	25¼	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
48⅛	32⅜	BankTr		3.20	8.9	4	193	36	37	37¼	+ ¼
28	23⅛	BkTr	pf	2.50	11.		6	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
49¼	41⅞	BkTr	pf	4.22	10.		2	41⅜	d41⅛	41⅜	— ½
14	8	Banner		.14	1.8	7	71	8⅛	8	8	
58¾	21¼	Barber		1.40	3.0	13	25	50¾	53½	53½	— ½
15¾	10¾	BardCR		.36	2.3	8	147	11½	11	11	— ⅛
27⅜	15½	BarnGp		s.80	4.5	5	26	17⅞	17¾	17⅝	— ⅛
23½	14⅜	BarryW		s.52	3.2	9	124	16¾	16¼	16½	— ½
30⅜	23½	Bausch		1	3.6	8	741	27⅛	26¾	27½	+ ½
48¼	33¾	BaxtTrv		.50		1.1	13	814	Ft	43¾	
10⅜	2⅜	BayCalP					29	6¾	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	18¼	BaySt	G	2	8.9	7	14	22¾	22	22⅜	— ⅜
12½	9⅛	BavkCle		.48	4.4	6	9	11⅛	11	11	
29⅞	24½	BrigSt		1.20a	4.8	8	140	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
38½	30⅛	BristM		1.44	4.5	9	1041	32⅜	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
44	35½	BristM	pf	2	5.6		14	35¾	35½	35½	
35⅛	16⅜	BritPet		1.02e	3.1	7	715	34⅜	32¾	32⅝	—2¼
19½	13¼	BrkwGl		1.08	8.3	11	49	13¼	d13	13	— ⅛
25	18⅜	BkyUG		2.02	10.	6	727	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
26½	24¾	BkUG	pf	2.47	9.8		8	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	
23¾	14⅞	BwnSh		1	5.1	5	133	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
29¾	24½	BrtnSt		1.20a	4.7	8	122	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
38¼	30⅛	BristM		1.44	4.5	9	927	32¾	32	32	— ½
44	35⅛	BristM	pf	2	5.6		14	35⅝	35½	35½	
35⅛	16⅜	BritPet		1.02e	3.1	7	559	34⅜	32¾	32⅝	—2¼
19½	13¼	BrkwGl		1.08	8.3	11	49	13¼	d13	13	— ⅛
25	18⅝	BkyUG		2.02	10.	6	719	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
26½	24⅜	BkUG	pf	2.47	9.8		8	25¼	25¼	25¼	
23¾	14⅞	BwnSh		1	5.1	5	133	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
29¾	24½	BrtnSt		1.20a	4.7	8	122	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
38¼	30⅛	BristM		1.44	4.5	9	927	32¾	32	32	— ½
44	35⅛	BristM	pf	2	5.6		14	35⅝	35½	35¾	— ¼
35¼											

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 18)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
12¾	8	MurphC	1.28		9.4	11	19	13¾	13	13¾	— ¼
10	8	MurphOil	1		1.5	13	138	69¾	67½	68	— ¼
14¼	8	MurryO	1		6.0	6	70	16¾	16½	16¾	— ¼
11¾	4	MuscSh	1.32		12.		83	12	d11⅞	11¾	— ½
7½	2	MyersL	.50		5.2	6	25	9¾	9½	9¾	— ¼
					— N — N —						
12¾	4	NCH	.64		3.5	9	84	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
12	2	NCNB	n .64		5.3	5	186	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
26½	8	NCR	1.60		2.6	7	1287	63¾	62¾	62⅝	— ½
21½	9	NLInd	1.20		4.4	9	308	26¾	25¾	26	— ¼
19	9	NLT	1.12		5.0	6	408	23	22¼	22½	— ½
8⅛	5	NVF	s			5	327	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	
17¾	4	Nabisco	1.58		6.9	7	168	22½	d21¼	21¾	— ⅛
14⅝	4	Nalco	1.36		4.7	12	80	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	4	Narco	.48		6.8	16	150	12⅜	d10⅝	11¼	—1⅛
23⅝	4	Nashua	1.20		5.2	6	65	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
12	4	NatGen	.20		1.7	67	119	47¼	47⅛	47¼	+ ⅛
64	4	NatCom	.72		2.9	4	46	18¾	18½	18½	
9	4	NtCtyL	.60		5.9	7	19	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27½	4	NtDistr	2		6.3	5	32	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
23⅝	4	NatDist	1.80		7.6	4	263	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ½
19¼	4	NDist	pr1.85		9.7		1	19	d19	19	— ⅛
14⅝	4	NatFG	2.24		9.4	5	36	27	27	27	
11¼	4	NPG	pf 2.30		11.		5	21¼	d20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
47½	4	NatGyp	1.32		6.9	4	157	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ¼
2	4	NatHom				17	100	2⅛	2	2	
7⅝	4	NtLibt	n .28		2.1	8	297	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	— ½
16⅛	4	NMdCr	s.68		3.3	9	145	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
12½	4	NMedE	s.50		3.0	9	335	17⅜	16¾	16⅝	— ½
17⅜	4	NMineSv	.56		5.0	20	135	11⅞	d11¼	11⅝	— ½
4	4	NtPresl	1.50		9.2	9	49	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
18½	4	NtSemic				11	2246	32¼	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
13	4	NtSvIn	1.08		5.8	6	14	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
13⅝	4	NStInd	1.24		8.9	5	17	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4	NatSH	2.60		9.3	4	19	28¼	d28	28	— ⅛
4.3%	4	NatTea				4	25	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15⅝	4	Natom	2.20		4.2	6	399	54¼	53	53	— ½
27⅛	4	Natom	wi				4	27	d26¼	26¾	— ½
4⅛	4	NevPw	2.12		8.7	7	453	25¼	24½	24½	— ¼
4½	4	NevPr	pf1.60		11.		2400	14½	d14¼	14¼	— ¼
18⅝	4	NevPr	pf1.74		9.5		20	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
16¼	4	NevPr	pf1.95		12.		10	17	16¾	16¾	
19¾	4	NEngEl	2.24		11.	6	110	20	19¾	19⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	4	NEnGE	1.68		11.	5	24	14⅜	d14	14	— ⅛
17½	4	NENuci	s.36		1.1	18	1227	23¼	22	23	+1
15½	4	NEnP	pf2.76		11.		20	25¼	d25	25	— ½
11⅛	4	NEngT	3.16		9.8	7	9	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
15½	4	NYSEG	1.76		11.	6	173	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
18¼	4	NYS	pf 2.12		12.		4	18¾	18¾	18¾	
2⅜	4	Newcrp					35	3⅜	2⅜	3	+ ⅛
7½	4	Newell	n .70		9.0	5	26	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
21¼	4	Newbell	.80		2.2	7	37	37¼	36½	36½	—1⅛
19¾	4	Newmt	1.28		4.8	6	763	25½	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
7¼	4	Newark	.20		1.5	11	121	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
12⅜	4	NiaMP	1.44		11.	6	974	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
10	4	NiaMpf	3.40		11.		z10	30	30	30	
31¼	4	NiaMpf	3.90		12.		z120	31	d30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
15	4	NiaMPf	3.90		11.		z150	35	d34	34	—1
52	4	NiaMpf	6.10		12.		z60	51	d51	51	—1
9½	4	NiagSh	1.21e		9.4		121	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	4	NICOR	2.52		8.5	6	80	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	4	NorTWn	1.92		8.4	5	277	23	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
18½	4	NorUn	1.60		9.0	3	81	19⅝	d17⅝	17⅞	—2
19⅝	4	Norris	1.40		7.3	5	29	19¼	d19¼	19¼	— ¼
14⅜	4	NACoal	.64		2.4	7	126	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
4⅜	4	NoAMtg					103	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
34¼	4	NoAPh	1.70		6.3	4	29	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
8⅝	4	NaestUt	1.10		12.	7	413	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
11	4	NCalSL	.70		5.0	4	7	14⅜	14½	14⅜	— ½
13⅜	4	NIndPS	1.50		11.	7	139	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
32¼	4	NorNGs	3		6.8	6	108	44½	44	44½	+ ⅜
96½	4	NoNG	pf8.48		8.7		z110	97¼	97	97	—1½
21½	4	NoStPw	2.28		10.	6	116	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
24	4	NSPw	pf3.60		11.		240	33½	d33½	33½	— ½
47½	4	NSPw	pf4.56		11.		z1500	47	d43	43	—4½
69	4	NSPw	pf6.80		10.		z60	68	d68	68	—1
67⅜	4	NSPw	pf 7		11.		z4370	66	d66	66	—2
28¼	4	NorTel	p.80				216	38½	37⅞	38	— ½
4½	4	Nthgate	g				51	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
48¼	4	Norfrp	1.80		5.5	5	289	33¼	32¾	33	+ ⅛
36½	4	NwstAirl	.80		3.0	8	553	26¾	25¾	26½	+ ¼
29¼	4	NwlBcp	1.32		5.3	6	25	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ¼
26¼	4	NwlEnr	s1.20		6.0	6	235	21¾	21	21¼	+ ⅜
37¾	4	NwInd	2.85		6.5	6	206	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
11⅜	4	NwMLf	1a		11.	9	73	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
32¾	4	NwSfW	1.80		7.2	5	12	25	25	25	
34½	4	Norton	1.40		4.7	6	69	29½	29½	29½	
18⅜	4	NorSim	1.04b		6.9	6	681	15¼	15	15¼	
35¼	4	Nucor	s .36		1.4	6	127	27	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
					— O — O —						
62	4	OKC	1.20		3.2	8	876	37½	33½	36⅛	+5⅛
33¾	4	Oakind	.48		1.5	14	349	28½	27	27	— ⅜
20	4	OakIsP	1.20		7.5	8	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
27¾	4	OccPet	1.25		5.3	5	1827	24¾	23¾	23⅝	— ¼
12¾	4	OccPet	wt				224	9¾	9¾	9½	
42	4	OccIP	pf2.14		5.7		2	38¾	38	38	
87	4	OccIP	pf3.60		4.7		3	77	77	77	+ ¼
24¾	4	OccIP	pf2.50		12.		37	21	d20¾	20¾	— ¾
40	4	Ogden	2		6.6	5	127	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
17¼	4	OhioEd	1.76		12.	9	1105	14¾	d14	14¾	+ ¼
47	4	OhEd	pf4.44		11.		z100	39¾	39¾	39½	+ ¼
90¾	4	OhEd	pf8.64		12.		z100	70¾	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
24½	4	OhP	pfG2.27		12.		24	18¾	d18	18	—1½
123	4	OhP	pfA 14		12.		z130	108	107¾	108	+ ¾
121¼	4	OhP	pfF 14		12.		z10	107	107	107	+ ¾
90	4	OhP	pfEB.48		11.		z20	78	d78	78	—1
17⅜	4	OklaGE	1.60		12.	9	329	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
9½	4	OklaGE	pf1.80		9.7		z30	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
26¼	4	OklaNG	1.80		9.4	6	55	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
25	4	Olin	1		6.0	5	1317	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
33½	4	Omark	1.12		3.9	5	10	28⅞	28¼	28¼	
26¼	4	Oneida	.92		4.7	4	12	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
9¾	4	Opelika	.84		7.9	4	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	4	OrcaRk	1.56		12.	6	42	13	d12½	12¾	— ⅛
9	4	Orange	.20		2.3	6	6	9	9	9	
13½	4	OrionC	.30		3.1	6	107	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
20¼	4	OutMar	1.40		9.3	7	80	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
25¼	4	OutletCo	1		5.6	5	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	
18⅜	4	OverhDr	.84		5.7	5	29	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
25½	4	OvrnTr	1.24		5.8	4	53	21	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
35	4	OwenCr	1.20		4.5	7	523	27¼	26¾	27¼	— ⅛
22⅜	4	OwenIll	1.36		6.5	4	271	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
69¾	4	Owenll	pf4.75		7.9	1		60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
12¼	4	Oxfrdin	.68		6.5	5	16	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
					— P — Q —						
23½	4	PHH	Gp .80		3.7	10	11	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
13¾	4	PNBkH	1.08e		14.		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
34¼	4	PPG	2		6.7	6	430	30¾	29¾	30	+ ⅛
26½	4	PSA			4		81	22½	21¾	22	+ ⅜
12⅜	4	PacAS	1.28		12.		42	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
21¾	4	PacGE	2.44		11.	6	287	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	4	PacLte	2.24		11.	5	115	20¾	20	20¼	— ⅛
53⅜	4	PacLm	2.40		5.5	11	106	44¾	43¾	43¾	—1⅜
20	4	PNwTel	1.64		9.6	6	16	17¾	17¾	17¾	
12¾	4	PacPw	1.72		11.	7	369	17¾	17¾	17¾	
15¾	4	PacTT	1.40		11.	7	194	12½	d12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
68¾	4	PacTT	pf 6		10.		z720	58	58	58	
22¾	4	PacTin	1		5.6	7	15	18	18	18	
11¼	4	PaineW	.44		5.3	4	37	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
15¼	4	PoW	pf1.30		10.		5	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
19¾	4	PalmBc	1.28		7.8	3	87	15½	15¾	15⅝	
5⅜	4	Pamida	.06i				79	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8	4	PanAm				2	1527	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
55¾	4	PanEP	2.16		6.0	7	166	52⅛	51¾	51¾	—1⅛
24¾	4	Papcfl	1.14b		5.9	6	33	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
22½	4	Parsons	1.08		6.4	8	15	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
36	4	ParkDr	s .24		.8	10	520	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
32¾	4	ParkAn	1.20		4.3	7	466	28¼	28	28	— ½
17¾	4	ParkPn	s.36		2.4	8	37	15	d14¾	14¾	— ⅛
18¾	4	PatPfl				200	115	14⅜	13⅜	14	+ ⅜
26	4	Paylsav	.60		2.6	9	61	23¾	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
26½	4	Peabdv	.28b		1.3	8	456	21⅞	20½	21⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	4	Penao				31	64	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22½	4	PenCen					817	17¾	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
12	4	PenCp	prA				9	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
6½	4	PenCp	prB				1205	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
6¼	4	PenDix					103	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ¼
11½	7	PennCp	n.12		1.5		553	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
35	25¾	Pennev	1.76		4.7	7	724	26½	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅛
21¼	18	PaPL	2.04		11.	6	341	18¾	d17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
47½	40¼	PaPL	pf4.40		11.		z30	41	41	41	— ½
48½	42	PaPL	pf4.50		11.		z80	42⅝	42½	42½	— ⅜
94½	79	PaPL	pf7.48		11.		z10	78¾	d78¼	78¼	— ¾
89½	71¾	PaPL	pf8.40		12.		z260	72¾	72	72	—1
105¼	93	PaPL	pf9.24		18.		z30	92½	d92½	92½	— ½
111	96½	PaPL	pf 11		11.		z50	96	d96	96	—1
119¾	104¾	PaPL	pf 13		12.		z420	105	d104¾	104¾	—¾
84¼	71	PaPL	pf 8		11.		z10	70½	d70½	70½	— ½
92	72¼	PaPL	pf8.70		12.		z60	74	72½	72½	—1½
35⅜	30½	Penwtt	2.28		6.9	7	75	32¾	31⅜	32	— ¼
22½	19½	Penw	pf1.60		8.0		8	20	20	20	— ⅛
51⅜	36¾	Pennzoi	2.50		5.6	8	598	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ¼
94	80¼	Pennzp	pfB 8		9.8		z540	81½	81½	81½	+1¼
16	9¼	PeopCy	.54		1.8	8	26	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
39¾	31¾	PeopGs	2.68		8.1	7	257	35¾	35¼	35½	— ⅛
28½	21¾	PepsiCo	1.14		4.7	9	1065	24¼	24	24¼	
34½	19¾	PerkinE	.52		1.8	11	208	29¼	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
15	7⅞	Perlec				13	3012	u15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
42	29¾	Petrie	1.40		4.7	9	24	30	30	30	— ¼
27½	23¼	Petrolan s				10	588	24	23¾	23½	— ⅛
29	26⅝	PetRs	2.47e		9.5		23	26¼	26	26⅛	— ⅛
36⅜	19	PetRs	pf1.75		7.3		8	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
36¼	29	Pfizer	1.32		3.9	11	247	34⅜	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅛
32	19¾	PhelpD	1		4.1	8	163	24¾	24	24¼	— ⅛
17⅜	14⅛	PhilaEl	1.80		12.	7	479	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
45	36½	PhilE	pf4.40		12.		z100	37½	37	37½	+1
29	22⅝	PhilE	pf7.75		12.		z170	63	d62	63	+ ½
30¼	19¼	PhilSc	1.15		4.2	8	78	26¼	25¾	26	+ ⅛
38¾	31¼	PhilMr	pf 2.25		13.9	8	1467	32¾	31¾	32¼	— ⅛
6½	3¼	Philind	.28		5.9	2	10	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
11¼	8¾	Philind	pf 1		11.		10	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
46½	28¾	PhilPf	1.40		3.3	8	1094	43¼	42¼	42½	— ⅜
15¾	9¼	PhilVH	.60		5.9	4	39	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
20	8¾	PiedAv	.24		1.8	4	80	13⅜	13	13⅛	
22	15¾	PieNG	1.56a		8.4	8	71	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
14⅜		Pier 1	.15a		1.0	7	27	14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
31	24½	PioneerC	1.20		4.9	7	57	25¼	24¾	25	— ⅛
27½	23¾	Pioneer	s		11		450	24½	24	24	— ⅛
38½	21⅜	PitnBw	1.20		5.0	7	157	24¾	23¾	24	— ⅛
33¼	26⅛	PitnB	pf2.12		8.5		12	26	d25	25	—1⅜
36¾	16	Pittstn	1.28		5.3	15	441	23¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	PlanRsc				7	82	5¼	5	5⅛	
21¾	14½	Plantrn	.16		.9	13	39	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅜
22¼	10½	Playboy	.12		1.0	13	119	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
29¼	19½	Plessey	1e		3.8	9	1	26	26	26	— ¼
34¼	17	Pneumo	1		1.8	10	57	26¾	26¼	26½	— ⅛
20¾	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b		1.2	11	411	17½	16¾	16⅝	— ½
56	23¼	Polaroid	1		4.1	7	482	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
23	14½	Pndrosa	.40		2.6	4	113	15¾	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
38	21½	PopTel	1.16		3.9	4	67	29¾	29	29¼	+1
21¼	13	Portec	.80b		5.2	7	28	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	14¼	PortGE	1.70		12.	9	254	14½	d14	14½	— ⅛
106¾	97½	PoG	pf11.50		12.	6	z490	98	d93¼	93¼	—6¾
26	21½	PorG	pf2.60		12.		3	21½	21½	21½	
39	27½	Pottch	1.32		4.3	7	39	32¾	32¾	33¼	+1
14⅝	11¼	PotmEl	1.48		12.	7	189	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
52	42	PotEl	pf4.58		11.		z200	42¾	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
37¾	21¾	Premier	.87		2.3	10	137	39¼	34½	34½	—1
26	16¾	Presley	s.36i		4.9	8	187	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18¾	14½	PrimeC	s			13	195	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
89¾	72¾	ProctG	3.40		4.6	11	283	74½	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
18¾	9¼	PrdRsh	s.54		3.3	9	51	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
28	18¾	Proler	.75e		3.3	5	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
17¾	13¼	PSvCo	1.60		12.	10	2	13½	13¼	13¼	
24¼	19¾	PSCol	pf2.10		11.		2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
27	23¾	PSInd	2.32		10.	6	107	23¾	d23	23¾	
39½	34	PSInd	pf 3.50		11.		z40	33	d33	33	—2
13	10¼	PSIn	pf 1.08		11.		291	10¼	10¼	10¼	
103½	92	PSIn	pf 8.96		11.		z1000	85¼	85¼	85¼	—1½
22	17½	PSvNH	2.12		12.	6	228	17¾	d17	17½	— ⅛
28	23	PSNH	pf2.75		12.		z100	22¾	d22¾	22¾	— ⅛
21½	18¾	PSvNM	1.92		11.	7	64	18¾	d18¼	18¼	— ⅛
23½	18¾	PSvEG	2.20		12.	6	523	19¼	d18½	18¾	— ⅛
15¾	12¾	PSEG	pf1.40		11.		6	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Ranson					15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	9¾	Raper	s .90		9.2	5	14	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
20½	13¾	Rarer	.76		5.3	8	294	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
40½	15	Rasario	.60		1.3	15	1490	u47½	45	46⅝	+⅛
33½	15½	Rawan	.10		.3	12	427	29⅝	29½	29¾	+ ¼
18½	12	RC Cos	1.84		8.4	32	105	22⅜	d11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅛
80¾	57⅜	RoyID	5.50e		7.2	4	400	78⅜	76½	76¾	—1⅞
29	21¾	Rubbrm	.92		3.4	9	110	27	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
11⅛	9¼	RussTop	.88		9.4	5	32	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	14⅞	RyanH	1		5.4	6	55	18⅛	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
27½	18¾	RyderS	1b		4.7	6	289	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
					— S — S —						
10⅛	5⅜	SCA	.35f		5.2	9	339	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
32	16¼	SCM	1.20		6.2	4	183	21⅜	21	21	+ ⅛
24⅛	12⅝	SPSTec	.64		3.1	6	31	20¾	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
52⅜	24¼	Sabine	.56		1.1	44	293	51⅛	50¾	50¾	+ ½
20¾	8	Safeqtn	.32		1.8	14	61	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
44	34⅜	Safeway	2.60		7.3	6	53	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	
12½	7½	SageCp	.44		5.7	23	40	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
34⅜	21¾	SJoMn	1.40		5.2	9	47	27¼	27	27½	
13⅜	11	StJoLP	1.26		11.	8	17	11¾	11	11¼	
40⅝	34⅜	StLSoF	2.50		5.2	7	8	48½	48	48	
11¼	9⅛	SPaul	1.80e		11.		47	9¾	d 9	9¼	— ⅛
34⅞	27¼	StReaP	1.80		6.2	6	51	29	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Salant	.40		7.1	7	37	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
15½	5	Sambos					255	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
15⅞	13⅜	SDieGs	1.52		11.	8	272	13¾	d13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
18¾	9⅜	SJuanR	1.05t		6.1	13	286	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
29½	12⅞	Sanders	.50		2.2	10	105	24¾	23	23	—1⅝
55	29¾	SFeInd	2.40		5.5	6	2271	45	43¾	43¾	—1
34⅞	18¼	wFeint	.720		2.4	29	901	30½	29½	29⅝	+
17⅜	13	SpWel	.88		6.1	7	1	14½	14½	14½	
9¼	4¾	SaulRE					155	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅜	4¾	SavAStp				11	11	7¾	7¾	7¾	
13¾	7	SavOnD	.40		4.0	7	35	10½	10	10	— ⅛
11⅞	9¾	SavEIP	1		10.	4	44	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
12⅜	10¾	SavE	pf1.28		12.		1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
19⅝	11⅜	Savin	.70		5.3	2	329	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
7¾	4⅜	Saxon				4	193	5¾	5	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Sch									

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 19)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg. Quot.	Prev Close
9¼	3⅝	SupscD				65	3¾	3⅝	3¾			
12¼	7¼	SufroM	1e	12	9	32	8⅝	8½	8½			
24½	18⅞	Swank	1.40a	7.3	5	26	193⁄8	19¼	19¼			
24¾	14½	Sybron	1.08	6.8	8	83	16	15¾	15⅝	+	⅛	
40	29¾	Sybrn	pf2.40	8.2		4	29⅞	d29¾	29⅝	—	½	
— T—T—T —												
17¼	11¼	TRE	s .84	6.9	6	172	12⅛	12¼	12¼	—	⅜	
41⅞	33½	TRW	2	5.5	6	423	36½	36	36½	+	⅝	
90	73½	TRW	pf 4.40	5.5		2	80	80	80	+2		
70	63¾	TRW	pr4.50	6.5		46	69	67½	69	+3		
32	17½	TaftBrd	.76	2.7	8	235	28¼	28	28⅛	—	⅛	
11¾	1⅜	Talcott				133	7⅞	6⅜	6⅜	—	1	
12¾	8¼	Talley	1	12.	6	75	8⅝	8¼	8⅝			
13½	9⅜	Talley	pf 1	11.		17	9½	d 9¼	9½	+	⅛	
19¼	15½	TampE	1.44	8.9	8	68	16⅜	16½	16½			
29¼	17⅝	Tandy			8	643	25½	25	25⅝	+	⅜	
6⅜	3⅝	Tandycft	n		3	262	4⅜	4½	4⅜			
17¾	7¼	Tappan	.40	2.3	13	53	17⅜	17½	17½			
16¾	9	Tchnclr	.72	5.5	5	72	13	12⅝	13			
18½	7⅞	Technicn			13	76	15½	15⅝	15⅝	+	⅛	
61½	39	Tektrnx	.84	1.6	12	41	54⅜	54	54	—	⅛	
11¼	4¼	Telecor	6.60c		3	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼			
156½	83¼	Teledn	9.92t	7.8	5	1501	128	125⅝	127			
21⅜	8¼	Telemi			17	857	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+	½	
7½	3⅜	Telex			11	323	3⅝	3⅝	3½			
39½	29	Tennco	2.40	6.9	7	956	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+	⅛	
145	108½	Tennc	pf5.50	4.4		2	126	126	126	—	½	
28⅞	14½	Teradyn			11	32	22¼	21½	21½	—	¼	
19⅛	6¾	Tesoro			6	740	15	14⅜	14½	—	½	
33⅝	19⅛	Tesor	pf2.16	8.2		105	27	26½	26½	—	⅛	
32⅛	22⅛	Texaco	2.16	7.5	6	2501	29⅜	28⅝	28¾	—	⅜	
45¾	35½	TexCm	1.60	4.1	7	117	39¼	38½	39⅛	+	1¼	
61⅛	22	TexEsl	2.70	4.8	9	138	56½	56⅛	56¼			
27½	22¼	TxETpf	2.40	9.9		264	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+	⅜	
26¾	22¾	TexGT	s1.46	6.1	8	246	24	23½	23⅞	+	⅛	
24½	16	Texind	.60	3.5	4	145	17	16⅜	17	+	½	
101	75¼	Texinst	2	2.2	13	619	91¼	89⅛	89⅛	—	½	
15⅜	5¾	Texint				520	12⅜	11⅞	12			
55½	25⅝	TexOGs	.48	1.0	12	520	49¾	48¾	49	+	⅛	
74	44½	TxPcLd	.45e	.7	24	14	65½	65	65			
20⅛	16¾	TexUtil	1.64	9.5	7	1254	17⅜	17⅛	17¼			
33	18	Texsgtl	1.20	4.5	9	182	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+	⅛	
51½	35⅜	Texstpl	1	3	6.5		46	44¾	44¾	—	¼	
12⅝	3⅛	Textl	ind			42	3⅞	3¾	3¾			
29⅜	23¼	Textron	1.80	7.8	5	232	23⅛	d22¾	23	—	⅜	
32⅜	25	Textr	pf2.08	8.3		6	25⅛	25	25			
46	27¼	Thiokol	1.55	4.1	7	81	37⅞	37¼	37¼	+	⅛	
46¾	39¾	ThmBel	1.52	3.7	11	4	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	—	½	
28¾	20	ThmJW	1.80	7.2	6	27	25⅛	25½	25½	+	⅛	
17¼	9⅛	Thrifty	.60	5.5	8	80	11	10⅝	11	+	⅛	
29⅜	19¼	Tidwatr	.90	3.7	9	227	24¾	24⅛	24¼			
31¾	21¾	Tigerint	.80	4.1	5	209	20¾	19⅝	20¾	+	⅜	
49⅜	35¾	Timein	1.66	3.9	8	1084	42⅝	41⅜	42¾	+	½	
35¾	26½	Timl	pfB1.57	5.1		1024	31	30½	31	+1		
36⅞	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	3.8	7	126	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	—	¾	
63½	45	Timkn	3	5.6	6	61	54	53¾	54	—	⅝	
7½	4¼	TobinP				5	4¼	d 4	4	—	¼	
31	19⅛	ToddSh			4	79	22⅝	21⅜	22	—	⅝	
25⅞	12¾	Tokheim	.60	3.8	7	86	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	—	⅛	
22⅜	18¼	TolEdis	2.20	12.	6	103	18½	18¼	18¼	—	⅛	
25	19¾	TolEd	pf2.36	12.		6	20⅛	19¾	19¾	—	⅝	
23¼	18¼	TolEd	pf2.21	12.		3	18½	18½	18½			
15⅞	7⅝	TonkaCp				62	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—	⅛	
11¾	8¼	ToolRol	.40b	4.4	6	16	9¼	9	9	—	⅛	
29⅜	17⅜	ToroCo	.88	4.3	7	295	20⅝	19½	20¾	+	⅜	
29½	18⅞	TovRUs	n		11	195	25	24	24¼	—	⅜	
23	15⅜	Tracor	s .40	2.4	7	88	17	16½	16⅝	+	⅛	
23½	16¼	Trane	s .92	5.5	8	74	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—	⅛	
36	27¾	TronUn	2.56	7.9	7	122	30½	30	30	—	¼	
27⅝	13⅜	TW Corp				9	1073	16⅝	15⅞	16⅜	+1	
7	4	TW Cp	wt			569	5¾	4⅞	5¼	+	⅛	
21¾	17⅛	TWC	pf 2	12.		30	17½	17⅛	17⅜	—	⅛	
17⅜	14⅛	TWC	pf 1.90	14.		77	14¼	d13¾	14	—	⅛	
32⅜	24¼	TWC	pf 2.66	11.		126	25	d23¾	23⅞	—	1⅛	
28¾	14⅜	Transm	1.12	6.9	5	368	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	—	⅝	
21⅝	18¾	Tranlnc	2.04	11.		37	19	d18⅛	18⅝	—	⅜	
36⅛	16⅜	Transco	1.24	3.9	14	280	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	—	½	
14½	7¼	Transcn	.60	7.9	9	30	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+	⅛	
79¼	62¾	TrGP	pf6.65	10.			x30	63½	63½	—	1	
102	89	TrG	pf 10.32	11.			x40	90	90		+1	
97½	81½	TrGP	pf8.64	11.			x50	81	d80⅛		80⅛	— 1⅜
25⅝	20⅜	TrGP	pf2.50	12.		9		20¼	d20½		20¼	
18⅜	16⅜	TrnsOh	.40b	3.7	3	6	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	—	⅛	
26	19¼	Tranwy	1.80	8.2	5	72	22	21⅞	21⅞	—	⅜	
48⅝	30⅛	Travlrs	2.08	6.2	4	204	33⅞	33	33½	—	⅛	
44⅞	33¾	Travlrs	pf 2	5.5			x5	36½	36¼	—	1	
20¼	16⅝	TriCon	2.03e	12.		137	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛			
4	2⅛	TriSolA			3	11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝			
11⅛	7⅞	TrigInd	.30r	3.5	6	21	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—	⅛	
23⅝	14¾	TriPc	.84	4.9	6	73	17⅜	17	17⅛	—	⅛	
13¼	6⅝	Trico	.16	2.0	9	48	9⅛	8⅞	9	+	⅛	
42⅜	15⅞	Trintyin	1.20	3.7	10	107	33⅜	32½	32½			
18¾	18¾	Trintyin	wi			1	17	d17	17	—	1⅜	
17½	14	TucsEP	1.42	10.	7	170	14¼	14	14⅛	—	⅛	
46¼	24¼	TCFox	1.40a	3.6	6	111	38½	38¼	38¼	+	¼	
22½	17	TwinDs	1	5.2	5	1	19¼	19¼	19¼			
25¼	14⅜	TycoLab	1	5.1	7	112	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛			
18⅜	13⅜	TylerCp	.45	3.2	6	55	14	14	14			
46⅛	22	Tymshr			14	194	38⅝	37⅞	38			

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg. Quot.	Prev Close
34⅝	28¼	UAL		1	4.8	4	526	21½	20½	20⅝	—	⅛
28	16¾	UGI		1.64	7.1	7	331	23⅜	23	23¼	+	¼
29¼	24⅜	UGI	pf 2.75		11.		z10	25	25	25		
18⅛	12⅜	UMC		1.20	9.4	6	27	12⅜	12¼	12¾	—	⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET	Tr				32	2¼	2⅛	2¼		
29½	16	UNCRes	.50	2.5	6	157	20¾	19	20¼	+	1½	
39½	17	UVInd	18c		7	80	27⅝	26½	26¾	—	⅛	
14⅜	10	Unarco	.88	7.5	5	25	11¾	11⅝	11¾	—	⅛	
67½	57⅛	UnMV	4.27e	6.8	6	43	62¾	62¾	62¾			
52½	43⅜	UComp	2.60	5.9	7	71	45⅝	44⅛	44¼	—	1⅛	
44½	33⅜	UnCarb	3	7.7	5	396	39⅝	38¾	39	—	⅛	
13¾	7⅞	UnComr	.20	2.0		28	10	10	10			
9⅛	3⅜	UnionCp	.24f	3.5	7	259	7	6⅝	6⅞	+	⅛	
15	12⅜	UnElec	1.44	12.	6	222	12½	d12¼	12¼	—	⅛	
35½	31½	UnElPf	3.50	11.		x100	32⅝	32⅝	32¾			
22⅛	18	UnElPf	2.13	12.		13	17⅞	d17½	17½	—	½	
27½	23⅜	UnElPf	2.72	11.		4	24½	24½	24½	—	½	
81½	67	UnElPf	8	12.		1	67	67	67			
49⅝	33	UOilCl	s1.30	2.9	9	744	46¼	45¼	45½	—	⅜	
74	50⅜	UPacC	2.30	3.5	9	676	66½	65½	65⅝	—	½	
8¼	4	Unirayal				912	4⅛	d 3⅜	4	—	⅛	
78½	40	Unirval	pf 8	20.		x1760	41¾	40	41	+	¾	
12⅛	7⅛	UnBrnd	.20a	2.2	5	37	9	8⅝	9	+	⅛	
14⅞	10⅝	UBrd	pf1.20	11.		5	11	10¾	10¾			
53½	29⅞	UEnRs	2.48	5.4	6	440	46½	45⅝	45⅞	—	⅛	
31½	28	UFinCl	s.90	3.0	8	107	30¼	29¾	30⅛	+	⅛	
30⅜	12⅜	UnGrTr	.16	.7	7	228	24⅛	22⅝	22¾	—	1	
25¾	21⅞	Unitrn	2.88	12.	6	28	22⅝	22	22	—	⅛	
20⅝	12½	UnitInd	.90	5.8	5	18	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—	⅜	
18	8¾	Unitinn	.22	1.5	6	44	14⅝	14¼	14⅜			
12⅝	10¼	UJerBk	1.04	10.	4	21	10¼	d10	10	—	⅛	
		UnMAM	n			66	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	+	⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	UnPkMn				21	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	—	⅛	
22⅜	22¼	UnRefg	s		5	27	24¾	24	24	—	⅛	
20¼	14½	USFos	1.88e	9.4		64	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+	⅛	
41¼	29	USFid	2.40	6.9	4	389	36	34⅝	35	—	⅜	
37⅜	23¾	USGyps	2.40	8.1	4	202	30	29¼	29¾	+	⅜	
33½	22½	USGyp	pf1.80	6.9		1	26	26	26			
16⅜	6¾	USHom	.52	4.8	3	179	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	+	⅛	
18¼	6¾	USInd	.64	8.3	4	355	8¾	7⅝	7¾	—	⅛	
18¼	12¾	USLeasg	.52	4.2	5	91	13	d12½	12½	—	⅜	
9¾	4¾	US Rlty				59	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—	⅜	
25⅜	18¼	USShoe	1.48	8.1	4	78	18½	18¼	18⅜			
26⅜	20⅜	USSteel	1.60	7.7	5	879	21	20¾	20⅞	—	⅛	
37⅜	30½	USTobc	1.84	5.8	10	18	32	31¾	31¾	—	⅛	
43¾	35⅛	UnTech	2.20	5.2	6	460	37¾	37¼	37½	+	¼	
58	47½	UTch	pf3.67	7.7		61	50½	49	50	+	⅛	
27⅞	23¼	UTch	pf2.55	11.		78	23¾	23½	23¾	+	⅛	
21⅞	16⅜	UnTel	1.52	8.8	6	218	17⅜	17¼	17¼			
26½	20⅜	UnT	2pf1.50	7.0		7	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+	½	
37½	12	Unitrod	.50	1.8	11	67	29	28⅛	28⅝	—	½	
10⅝	6¾	Univar	.56	6.1	5	41	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—	⅛	
22	14½	UnivFd	.96	6.6	7	28	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—	⅛	
24½	15⅜	UnLeaf	1.20	4.3	7	29	19¼	19¼	19¼	—	⅜	
50½	48	Upjohn	1.72	4.2	8	451	41¼	40¾	40¾	—	¼	
32⅜	28	USLIFE	.44	1.5	6	76	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+	⅛	
10⅝	8⅝	USLifeFd	.96a	11.		5	9	8¾	9			
19¾	16¾	UtaPL	1.76	11.	11	323	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—	⅝	
30¾	26	UtPL	pf2.80	11.		6	26	26	26			
22⅝	20½	UtPL	pf2.04	10.		3	20½	20½	20½			
— V—V—V —												
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	8.2	5	22	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—	⅜	
37½	14	VSI Cp	.60	1.8	10	138	33⅜	32	33⅛	+	1	
9	4¾	Valleyin	.40	6.5	12	44	6⅛	5¾	6⅛			
14⅜	10½	VanDrn	.92	7.8	4	24	11¾	11½	11¾			
22⅜	15¾	Varian	.48	1.7	27	303	23¼	22	23	+	1	
11⅜	7⅛	Vara	.60	5.1	7	70	8	7⅞	7⅞			
39½	16⅛	Veeco	.60	1.8	11	44	32⅝	32¼	32½			
6¾	4	Vendo				12	4½	4½	4½			
13⅜	11	VesiSe	1.36e	13.		27	11⅛	d10⅝	10⅝	—	⅝	
34	18⅜	Viacom	.32	1.3	13	114	30⅜	29⅝	29⅞			
14¾	11½	VaEPw	1.40	13.	6	2838	11½	d10⅞	11	—	⅛	
54	44	VaEP	pf 5	11.		z30	44	44	44			
83	64⅜	VaEP	pf7.72	11.		z60	68½	68	68	—	1½	
99¾	76	VaEP	pf8.60	11.		z30	75	d75	75	—	1½	
101¾	84⅛	VaEP	pf9.75	12.		z120	83	d82	82	—	2⅛	
29½	24	VaEP	pf2.90	12.		12	24	d23¾	23¾	—	⅜	
83	48¼	VaE	pf 17.72	12.		1	67¼	d66	66	—	2¼	
29¾	7¾	Varnado	.60	3.1	30	216	20⅝	18⅝	19¼	—	⅜	
15⅝	11⅜	Vaiclnc	.75	6.7	4	5	11⅜	d11¼	11⅜	—	⅛	
37	26⅛	VulcnM	1.60	4.9	7	11	32¾	32⅝	32⅞	—	⅛	
— W—W—W —												
41¼	17½	WUI	.80	2.3	11	166	35	34⅝	34⅞	—	⅛	
19	12	Wabash	.50	4.1	4	11	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	—	⅛	
21	15½	Wachov	.86	4.8	7	17	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+	⅛	
55¾	42½	Wach	pf2.29	4.6		12	47½	47½	47½	—	1½	
7¼	3½	WachRty				40	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛			
34½	19½	WalMrt	.30	1.0	13	193	29¼	29	29			
30⅜	23½	Walgrn	1.50	5.8	6	50	26	25¾	25⅞	—	⅛	
44½	29⅞	WlkrB	pf1.60a		6	169	36⅛	36¼	36½	—	⅛	
28⅞	21¾	WallBug	.84	3.1	7	16	27¼	27	27			
27⅜	17¾	WalMu	1.60	7.0	4	35	23¾	23	23			
35⅞	26½	WallJm	1.80	6.4	5	164	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	—	⅛	
38	27½	WaltJ	pf1.60	5.3		42	30	30	30			
12⅛	7	WardFd			6	61	7⅝	7¾	7¾	+	⅛	
13	7¾	Warnaco	.20r	2.1	4	52	9⅝	9½	9¾	+	⅛	
51½	21¼	Warn	1.80	3.7	7	832	49⅞	48½	48½	—	⅛	
44	33⅜	WrnCom	s 1	2.7	7	302	37	36	36½			
26¾	19¾	Warnr	1.32	6.5	7	1102	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+	⅛	
27½	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	10.	9	17	23¾	23	23⅛	+	⅛	
39	22⅛	WshNat	1.40	5.1	6	13	28¼	27½	27½	—	½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg. Quot.	Prev Close
45	30¼	WashN	pf2.50		7.1		12	35	35	35		
22¾	19⅝	WshWt	2.08		11.	6	84	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	—	⅛
38½	22¾	WasteM	.70		2.0	12	319	34½	33¾	34⅛	+	⅛
29¾	15	Watkin	J	.40	1.9	13	214	21¼	21¼	21⅜	—	⅛
6¾	4¼	WayGas	.24		5.5	44	16	4¾	4¼	4¾	+	⅛
18¼	12⅜	WayG	pf1.60		13.		57	13⅜	d12⅝	12½	—	⅜
7	4¼	WeanUn	.20		3.3	15	5	6	6	6		
25¼	10⅜	WebbD	.20		1.9	11	446	11⅜	10⅜	10⅝	—	⅛
28½	22⅜	WeisMk	s.80		5.0	8	9	26½	26	26		
33¾	25⅛	WellsF	1.72		6.6	5	127	26¼	25¾	26	+	⅛
17⅜	10¼	WelFM	1.25e		9.7	7	39	14	13⅜	13⅞	+	¼
50	41¾	WPenP	pf4.50		11.		z100	42½	42¼	42¼		
37½	27¼	WtPtPd	2.80		10.	5	51	28¼	27¾	27⅞	+	⅜
14	9¼	WstcT	s.88				32	10¾	10	10¾	+	⅛
12	7¾	WhAirL	.40		4.7	2	467	8¾	8½	8½	+	⅛
38½	22¾	WAirpf	2		8.5		44	23¾	23½	23½	+	⅛
23	22	WnBnc	1.64		5.8	5	319	28¼	28	28⅛	—	⅛
48¼	20¼	WnConA	.32		.8	15	97	41¾	40⅜	41⅜	+	½
32	27½	WnConA	wi				30	28¼	28	28¼	—	⅛
60¼	27⅜	WPacIn	1		2.6	5	26	49¾	48⅜	49½	+1	
24¾	14½	WUnion	1.40		8.2		248	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	—	⅛
54	42	WnUn	pf4.60		11.		7	42½	d40½	42⅜	—	1⅛
11⅜	9¼	WUn	dpf1.18		12.		91	9¾	9¼	9¼		
64	54	WUTI	pf	6	11.		3	55	55	55		
24½	20	WUTI	pf2.56		12.		5	20½	20¼	20⅛	—	⅛
23	16	WestgEl	.97		5.2	5	1220	19½	18¾	18¾	—	⅝
49¼	41½	Wstg	pf 3.80		9.0		z50	42	42	42	—	¼
35¼	23⅜	WstvaC	1.50		5.0	7	12	29¾	29½	29¾	+	¼
35⅛	23½	Weverhr	1.20		4.6	7	735	28½	28	28½	+	½
48½	36⅜	Weyrh	pf2.80		7.1		16	39¾	39	39⅝	+	⅜
35⅝	26¼	WheelF	1.20		4.2	8	111	29	28¾	28¾	+	⅛
39⅜	29½	WheelF	pf 2		6.3		11	31⅜	30¾	31⅛	+	1⅛
24¼	9	WheelPit				1	43	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+	⅛
58¼	45	WhelPit	pf5		13.		z420	46	45¼	45¼	—	⅜
49½	37⅝	WhelPit	pf6		13.		z210	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+	⅜
22½	17½	WhitPr	1.40		7.1	8	327	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+	⅛
27⅜	16¼	WhitC	1.40		6.1	5	696	23	22½	22½		
43¾	36	WhitC	pfC 3		8.3		6	36	36	36		
9½	5	WhiteMt				2	270	5¼	5¼	5¼		
17⅞	9⅜	Whittak	.60		3.7	5	318	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+	⅛
17⅛	11¼	Wickes	1.04		7.5	4	105	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞		
13¾	6½	Wiebldt	.44		4.3	12	19	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—	¼
24⅜	14	Williams	1		4.8	17	337	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+	½
13¾	6	WilshrO	.14		1.5	31	160	9½	9¼	9⅜	—	⅛
33¾	25½	WinDx	1.68		5.8	9	62	29¾	29¼	29⅝	—	⅜
46	37	WinDx	B				30	42	42	42	—	1
4⅛	2¼	Winnbgo				106	134	2¼	2¼	2¼		
11⅜	8	WinterJ	1		12.	18	41	.8⅝	8	8⅛	+	½
27¾	23¾	WisEP	2.38		8.8	6	218	27¼	26¾	27	+	¼
29⅛	11	WisGas	2.04		9.3	6	35	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+	¼
27½	25¼	WisG	pf2.55		10.		1	24½	d24¼	24¼	—	⅛
21	17¼	WiscPL	1.84		10.	8	18	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	—	⅛
20	16¼	WiscPS	1.72		10.	8	39	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+	⅛
29¼	18⅛	Witco	1.40		5.7	6	92	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	—	⅛
13⅜	10	WithrR	.80		7.2	8	68	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+	⅛
13⅜	7½	WolvrW	.36		3.8	5	126	9¾	9	9⅜	—	⅛
24⅜	12¼	Wometc	.60		3.2	8	49	19	18¾	18¾	+	⅛
38¼	15⅝	WoodPf	.48		11.	16	106	32½	30¾	31¾	—	1⅛
22	17¼	Woolwth	1.60		6.2	6	327	26½	25¾	25⅞	+	⅛
44	26¾	Wolw	pf2.20		6.1		2	37	36¼	36¼	—	¼
9½	5	WorldAir			5	19	514	5¾	5¼	5¼	—	⅛
76¾	56¾	Wrisly	2.40a		3.4							

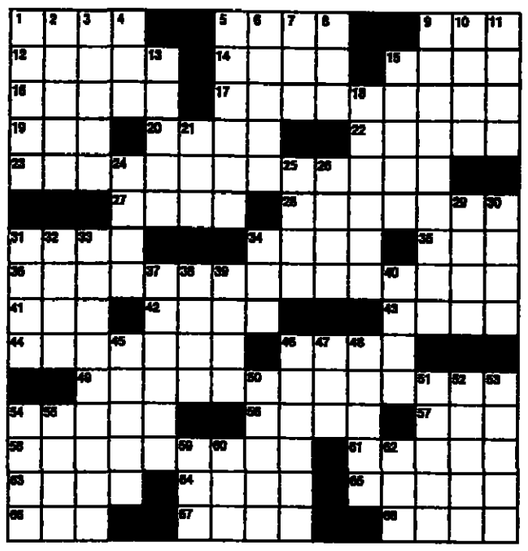
AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 20)

52 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Sls. Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Quot.
23⅜	16¾	Glamr .88b	3.4	7	11	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅝	
12⅝	7¾	Globelin .70	8.1	10	11	8⅝	8¾	8¾	— 1/8	
2½	1¾	Glosser .44	4.7	6	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛	
4⅜	3	Globlatt			13	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛	
14⅜	12½	GldNugt .08i	.6	27	337	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	
10⅜	7	GoldWFi .64	7.4	6	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
11⅝	⅜	Goldfield			85	1⅛	1	1		
2½	1½	GoodLS			16	1½	1½	1½		
1⅜	⅜	Gdrich wt			21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
19	19	GormR 1.20a	5.2	8	30	23	23	23		
9⅜	8½	GouldT 1.28	9.7	7	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛	
9⅛	7¼	GrandAu .32a	3.5	5	2	9½	9½	9½		
1	9¼	GrndCh .50	5.4	6	9	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛	
7⅜	5⅜	GtAmInd			4	9	7⅜	7⅜		
7⅜	4⅛	GtBasinP			79	194	15⅝	15⅜	15¾ + ⅛	
19⅜	18¾	GtLkCh .32	1.8	13	42	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛	
2⅛	1¾	Greenmn			14	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ + ⅛	
6⅛	6⅛	GREIT .40	4.2	17	9	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛	
16⅜	16⅜	GressT 1.44	6.7	6	12	21½	21	21½	— ⅛	
14½	14½	Guilford .88	3.9	3	45	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	— ⅜	
25⅜	25⅜	GHCon 91.60			1043	74⅜	69⅛	69⅛	—4⅜	
5⅜	5	Gulfstrm		6	98	9⅜	9	9	+ ⅛	
9¼	9¼	HallsM .90	4.6	6	26	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛	
4⅝	4⅜	Hamptn .65t	15.	3	11	.4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛	
16½	16½	Hanndrd .88	7.7	5	1	11½	11½	11½		
5¼	5¼	HanSqRt			15	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	
22½	22½	Harland 1	3.3	18	32	30⅝	30¼	30½	— ⅜	
2¼	2¼	Harvey			2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
8⅜	8⅛	Hasbro .05t			6	26	6⅜	6	6⅛ + ⅛	
8⅛	8⅛	Hastine .60	5.2	5	12	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛	
4½	4½	HawaiA			6	.4⅜	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛	
3⅛	3⅛	HthCh		19	17	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
6	6	HeathM .20	4.4	4	3	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝		
7⅜	7⅜	HeinWr .39e	5.0	6	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛	
3⅛	3⅛	Heintck .10	1.1	15	214	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛	
1¾	1¾	HeftmMtg			201	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛	
5¾	5¾	HiGInc .06r	.9	6	18	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛	
8	8	HiShear .48	3.2	5	16	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜		
6½	6½	Highland			8	8	8	8		
29¾	29¾	Hilfrnhz .20	2.4	9	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
9½	5½	HollyCp		11	53	9¼	8⅝	9	— ⅛	
34⅛	34⅛	HmeOA pf1.30			11	69	69	69	— ⅛	
31½	31½	HmeOA pf1.30			1	69	69	69	— ⅛	
15	15	Hormel 1.48	4.7	5	1	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ⅛	
14⅝	6⅜	HornMar			19	17	14½	14¼	14⅜ — ⅛	
8⅛	8⅛	HossMf .48	6.5	15	14	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ½	
19¾	19¾	Household 2.10a			15	24	19¾	19¾	19¾ — ⅛	
13½	12½	HouOM .80	4.7	11	526	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛	
15¾	14½	HouOPtl.69		9.8	64	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛	
6½	6½	HoweiC .40	1.6	4	22	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛	
2¾	2¾	Howell .10e	2.8	12	18	5	5	5		
24	24	HubellA 1.56	5.5	7	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛	
23⅜	23⅜	HubellB 1.56	5.5	7	9	28⅛	28	28⅛		
9¾	9¾	HuckMf .32a	1.8	7	4	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛	
2¾	2¾	HudBay 2			24	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅛	
27⅜	27⅜	HuskyOil g 1			96	56⅜	56	56	— ⅛	
3½	3½	ICH .20	3.6	4	5	5½	5½	5½		
7¾	7¾	ICM .90a	4.1	14	62	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛	
3½	3½	IPS Ind .18	3.3	6	54	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛	
8¾	8¾	IMC .28	2.3	4	1	12	12	12		
7	7	IRT Pr .57e	6.6	13	14	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅜	
4⅛	4⅛	ImperInd s			5	4½	4¾	4¾	— ⅜	
17⅛	17⅛	ImprOil A 91.20				477	31⅞	30¾	30⅞ — ⅛	
15-16	15-16	InflightSv			104	1	d	⅝	15-16 — 1-16	
11¾	11¾	Insfrsn .40	2.1	7	3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	InstrSys			17	467	1⅛	1		
9⅜	9⅜	InstSy pf.25i	2.5		4	10	10	10		
5⅜	5⅜	IntegRes		10	70	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅛	
6	6	IntChyGs g.32			365	15	14¼	14¼	— ¼	
18⅝	18⅝	Intrmk .16	1.0	4	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛	
2¼	2¼	IntBnknt			6	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛	
5½	5½	IntCtrls n			6	26	5¾	5½		
17½	17½	IntGenl 1.40	5.5	4	29	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅜	
4½	4½	IntProd .30	5.2	3	11	6	5¼	5¼		
⅜	⅜	IntStrtch				5	1	1		
1⅜	1⅜	IntVlact .40	3.4	10	12	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛	
1¼	1¼	InvestFlo			10	3½	2½	2½		
15½	15½	Ionics			13	21¾	21⅛	21⅛		
12½	12½	IroqBrd .36	2.9	7	19	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛	
2⅜	2⅜	IrvinInd .10	2.9		2	3⅜	3½	3½		
4⅜	4⅜	Jaclyn .40b	8.2	6	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛	
10½	10½	Jacobs .50b	4.3	6	22	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛	
4½	4½	Jensen 1.50t	32.	5	28	4¾	4¾	4¾		
2	2	Jetero .05e	1.3	18	10	4	4	4	+ ⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	Jetronic			6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
9	9	JohnsPrd .36r	9.0	50	12	4	4	4		
2¼	2¼	JonlaerP			101	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜	
7⅛	7⅛	Jupiter		2	11	13¼	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛	
3¼	3¼	KTelIn .30e	6.0	5	25	5¼	5	5	— ⅛	
2	2	Kalsin .75c			11	2	2	2		
⅛	⅛	KaneMill wt			8	⅜	5-16	⅜		
38¾	38¾	KnGs pf4.50	12.		2200	38⅛	d37½	37½	—1¼	
⅝	⅝	KrsnkT		18	6	4⅛	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛	
7¾	7¾	KrsnkCo		15	108	15⅜	14⅝	15½	— ⅝	
8⅝	8⅝	Kenwin .60	5.0	5	21	12	11⅞	12		
3¾	3¾	Ketchm .17f	4.3	15	6	4	4	4		
3¾	3¾	Key Co .20	6.3	4	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛	
8⅛	8⅛	Key Ph n			58	32	9½	9½		
½	½	Kidde wt			1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛	
2½	2½	KlinArk		9	197	3½	3½	3½		
15¾	15¾	KlagRd s .32	1.8	5	28	18⅜	17½	17½		
15⅜	15⅜	KirbyEx		8	8	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛	
2¼	2¼	Kit Mfg		3	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
4½	4½	Kleinerts			195	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛	
14⅜	14⅜	Knogo n		9	68	15½	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅛	
3¼	3¼	KuhnStr		3	13	4	4	4		
1⅜	1⅜	LaBarge .06	3.2	17	12	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛	
3¾	3¾	LaMaur .20	3.8	7	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	
2¼	2¼	LaPnt			4	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛	
1½	1½	LafyRad			14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
16	2	LakeSh g			18	3½	3.5-16	3⅜		
4⅜	4⅜	Landmk		34	44	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛	
4⅜	4⅜	Lansco .20a	1.9	5	19	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛	
11⅛	11⅛	LaxKap n.40	3.4	5	44	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛	
15⅜	15⅜	LeaRnl s.60	3.3	7	29	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅛	
1⅜	1⅜	LeePh		9	12	3½	3½	3½		
9⅛	9⅛	LehlabP		3	3	12½	12¼	12½		
2¼	2¼	LeisureT			3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛	
5⅛	5⅛	LibtyFb .56t	11.	3	15	5½	5⅛	5⅛		
5⅛	5⅛	Lightolr .24	2.6	5	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛	
5½	5½	LilliAmn .24	3.5	9	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	
3¾	3¾	LincAm		9	72	7¾	7	7⅛	+ ⅛	
1⅜	1⅜	LloydsE			20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
2½	2½	Lodge .08e	3.0	8	25	2¾	2¾	2¾		
24⅝	24⅝	LoewT wt			148	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜	
9⅜	9⅜	LoneStr		8	14	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛	
15¼	14¾	LoGenS 1.05	4.5	7	4	23⅛	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛	
26⅜	26⅜	LouisCe 1.64	6.0	5	1	27½	27½	27½		
3¾	3¾	LundyEl		5	17	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛	
8¼	8¼	Lydall .70	8.8	6	11	8¼	d 8	8	— ⅛	
2⅜	2⅜	LynchCp		2	46	4	3⅝	4		
1⅜	1⅜	Lynnwear		4	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛	
3⅜	3⅜	MPO		8	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛	
4⅜	4⅜	Macks .28	3.3	5	77	6	6	6	— ⅛	
1¼	1¼	Macrod			20	44	1⅜	1½		
17⅛	16⅞	MePS 1.84	11.	4	4	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛	
7½	7½	Magnod			12	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛	
6⅜	6⅜	MainC .60	6.6	5	19	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
⅜	⅜	Marinda		7	332	1 1-16	1	1		
8¾	8¾	Marine .28e	1.7	7	82	16½	16	16½	+ ½	
19½	19½	Marm pf2.25	12.		16	19⅛	d19	19⅛		
2⅜	2⅜	MrshF		1	12	2½	d 2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛	
4¼	4¼	Marshin		14	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛	
10¼	10¼	MartPr .40	4.0	6	6	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛	
8¼	8¼	Masind .20	2.0		25	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛	
5¾	5¾	Masters		5	10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛	
14⅞	14⅞	MIRsh s.20	.7	13	42	27⅜	26½	27⅛	— ⅛	
9⅛	9⅛	Matrix s			10	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜ — ⅛	
3¾	3¾	MaulTec .14	4.1		7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛	
3½	3½	McCulO		26	1070	7¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼	
2⅜	2⅜	McKeon			2	54	3	2⅞	— ⅛	
14½	14½	Means 1.20	6.7	6	21	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜	
7⅜	7⅜	Medalst .56	5.7	4	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛	
2⅜	2⅜	MedonGp		13	8	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	
17	17	MedicG .72	3.8	7	3	22¾	22¾	22¾		
16⅛	16⅛	Meenan n.24	1.6	9	16	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛	
8	8	Magnatrl .28	13.	2	42	8½	8	8	— ⅜	
12⅜	12⅜	MEMCo		7.8	6	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛	
8⅝	8⅝	MercSL .50b	5.7	4	22	8⅝	8½	8¼	+ ⅛	
6⅜	6⅜	MetPro .15	1.8	7	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛	
7¼	7¼	Metex .40	3.9	6	11	10¼	10⅛	10⅛		
20	20	Metmth .32	1.6	19	62	21¼	20¾	20¾	— 1	
2¼	2¼	Metrocar			25	5	4	4	— ⅛	
1⅜	1⅜	MichGen				128	1⅜	1⅜		
5	5	MichSug .40	4.3	16	.8	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛	
3⅜	3⅜	Mickbry .16	3.2		22	5	5	5		
10½	10½	MidGls .40b	4.0	7	195	10⅛	d 9¼	10⅛	— ⅛	
2½	2½	MissInt		6	14	6½	6¼	6½		
20	20	MitchlE s		12	229	22½	22¼	23	+ ⅛	
12⅜	12⅜	MiteCp .60	2.8	7	18	21⅜	21½	21½		
38¼	38¼	MonP pf4.40	11.		x130	39	d38½	39	—1	
11	11	Moog .40b	2.9	9	24	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛	
6	6	MtgGth .86e	9.6	12	25	9¼	9	9		
4½	4½	MortnSh .32	6.4	4	9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛	
7⅞	7⅞	MotSA .25	2.4	4	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛	
16¼	16¼	MtVMfl 1a	4.2	4	4	24	23¾	24	+ ½	
8¾	8¾	MovStr .60	5.5	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
1⅜	1⅜	Movietek .52t	13.	5	39	4¼	4	4	— ⅛	
9¼	9¼	Napco .25	1.8	7	12	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛	
11⅜	11⅜	Nordic .24	3.2	6	35	7½	7½	7½		
14½	10⅜	NCnvSt n.50	4.3	8	10	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ⅛	
12¾	5¼	NatEdu .68t	7.0	4	8	9¾	9⅜	9¾		
19¼	18	NtHIfE			10	17	u19½	18⅝	19¼ + ½	
5½	1¾	NKinney				453	4⅛	3¾	4⅛ + ⅛	
16½	4⅜	NtPotent				364	5½	5¼	5½ + ⅛	
7⅜	5	NtSrcR .60	8.6	10	14	7	7	7	— ⅛	
6½	5	NtSpins .24	5.5	4	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛	
14⅜	3⅜	NatsLB .72t	8.3	8	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
3⅜	1⅜	NestLM .05e	1.6	9	27	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	
20½	17½	NHamp .80a	4.9	6	6	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜	
2⅛	1⅜	Nidrlo .06e	3.4	8	14	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜		
23½	9	NMxAr .20e	1.8	55	20	17	16½	16½	— ½	
11	8½	NPtnRt s.84	9.9	13	23	8½	d 8¼	8½		
8⅜	5⅜	NProc .55e	8.5	7	40	6¼	6½	6½		
29½	28⅜	NYTim .90	4.2	15	37	21½	21¼	21½		
12½	5⅜	NewbE .50	5.1		9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛	
14⅜	10¼	Newcor s.56	4.4	6	1	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛	
9-16	3-16	Newcrp wt			10	7-16	7-16	7-16		
31¼	17⅜	NiagFSv .94	3.9	6	18	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅜	
6⅜	3⅛	Nichols .02r	.4	3	48	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
8¼	3¼	Nolex			52	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛	
12⅜	7½	Norlin .40	3.8	3	40	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ⅜	
13	10⅜	Nort pf 1.30	13.		15	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛	
13⅜	6¼	Norton .08	1.2	5	43	6⅜	d 6¼	6¼	+ ⅛	
23⅜	13⅜	NoAlRoy .24	1.5	5	14	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛	
15½	7¼	NoCdO g		19	138	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	— ⅛	
13¼	11⅜	NoestBk n1.04	8.6	5	6	12⅜	12	12⅛		
19½	10	NuclDta		6	35	10⅜	10	10⅜	— ⅛	
41⅜	18	Numac g.07f			335	30¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼	
9⅝	2⅜	OEA .20e	3.8		19	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ½	
17½	9¼	Oakwd .32b	.9	6	9	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ⅜	
12⅛	9	OhSealy s.64	5.3	9	578	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛	
18	5⅜	OlstnInd .40e	4.7	8	29	8½	8½	8½		
29¾	13⅜	Onl Ion .24	1.1	13	6	21	21	21	+ ⅛	
14	7½	OrioleH .40a	4.6	4	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
14	7¼	Ormond		11	4	2½	d 2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛	
18⅝	13⅜	OsbornEl .80	5.9		4	13¾	d13¾	13⅜	— ⅛	
7⅜	1⅜	OxfordFt			10	22	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛	
7¾	4½	OzarkA .15e	3.1	4	163	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	
3¾	3⅜	PF Ind			51	1½	1⅜	1⅜		
16½	13¾	PGEptlA 1.50	11.		7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛	
15	12¼	PGEptlB 1.52	11.		3	11⅞	d11¾	11¾	— ½	
13⅜	11	PGEptlC 1.35	11.		4	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛	
14⅜	10⅛	PGEptlD 1.25	11.		7	11	10⅞	11		
14⅜	11	PGEptlE 1.32	11.		12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	
14	10¼	PGEptlG 1.20	11.		5	10⅞	10½	10½	+ ⅛	
27½	21	PGEptlW 2.57	12.		32	21	d25⅝	21		
25½	18⅝	PGEptlY 2.32	12.		20	19⅛	d18¾	18¾	— ⅜	
28⅜	20¼	PGEptT 2.54	12.		219	22⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛	
25¼	21¼	PGEptlS 2.62	12.		18	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛	
12½	9⅛	PGEptlH 1.12	13.		6	9⅛	d 8¾	8⅝	— ⅛	
24⅛	20¾	PGEptlF 2.28	12.		6	20½	20½	20½		
23⅜	18⅜	PGEptlJ 2.05	12.		5	14⅜	d16	14	— ⅜	
22	17	PGEptlQ 2	12.		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛		
21⅜	16⅛	PGEptlM 1.96	12.		12	15½	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛	
24⅛	18⅜	PGEptlL 2.25	12.		9	18½	d18	18	—2	
22⅜	17¼	PGEptlK 2.04	12.		4	16⅜	d16¾	16⅜	— ½	
25⅛	18⅜	PGEptlJ 2.32	12.		2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛	
12¾	9⅛	PGEptlI 1.09	12.		10	9⅜	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛	
47	36¾	PacLt pf4.25	13.		x200	35	35	34	—2¾	
49⅜	40⅜	PacLt pf4.40	11.		x110	40	40	40	—3½	
48½	38⅝	PacLt pf4.50	11.		x100	40	40	40	—3½	
51½	41½	PacLt pf4.75	12.		x2450	37	34	35½	+1½	
29	13⅜	PacTrst 1	4.4	11	12	22½	22	22½	— ⅛	
54	48	PacPLpf 5	10.		x150	49¼	48½	48½	—1	
18⅝	9¾	PacScle .40	3.6	6	15	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛	
38¾	27¼	PallCp .52	1.5	14	45	35	34½	34½	— ⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Panhast .30	8.3		9	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛	
22⅜	13⅜	Panpwr n			23	18	17½	17½	— ⅛	
8¼	2¾	ParkEl			7	2	6	6	— ⅛	
27⅜	22	Parsons s 1	4.1	8	24	24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅛	
6¾	4⅛	PatFash .10a	1.8	4	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
14	6½	Patagon			5	6⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛	
10⅜	5⅛	PeerTu .32	3.7	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
2	⅛	PenDix wt			20	1	1	1		
28⅜	18½	PenEM .60	4.1	5	12	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛	
14¼	13¾	PenTr 1.20	8.2	5	3	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛	
4⅜	3⅝	PECo .24	20.		47	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛	
24¼	14⅜	PenRE 1.65	8.5	8	6	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛	
6¼	3½	PenobS .20	3.9	6	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	
1⅜	⅜	Pentron		9	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
23⅞	10	PepCom .68	4.6	5	38	13¼	13	13		
14⅜	8½	Perlal .40	3.5	12	26	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛	
25¼	6¼	PetLew		12	194	18⅝	17¾	18¼	— ⅛	
13⅜	10	PetLe pf1.65	12.		11	12⅜	12½	12½	+ ¼	
10⅜	7½	PhilLD .68r	8.8	4	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛	
4⅜	2	Phoenix			27	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
16⅜	7¾	PicNPay .32	3.0	6	29	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛	
6⅝	3¼	PlanrSys		1	61	4⅜	3⅝	4	— ⅛	
4½	2⅜	PlanTx .20t			73	3¼	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	
6⅜	5⅜	PltWVa .56	10.	7	13	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛	
36½	20	PlIDM 1.40	4.4	4	4	31⅝	31¼	31½	— ⅛	
38½	23¼	Pittway 1.65	5.2	6	30	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛	
7⅜	4⅝	Pizzalin n		8	44	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	
37	28¼	PlacrDv g1a			2	29	29	29	+ ½	
10	4⅜	Plastind		17	189	6⅜	6¼	6½	— ⅛	
9½	6⅛	PlyGm .40b	5.4	3	11	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜		
2⅜	⅜	Poloron		2	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛	
24	14⅜	PostCp n .50	2.8	8	29	19	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛	
37	28¼	PotlFnd			17	189	6⅜	6¼	6½ — ⅛	
9½	6⅛	PlyGm .40b	5.4	3	11	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜		
2⅜	⅜	Poloron		2	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+	

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 The Crimson Tide, for short
5 God of love
9 One of two before "hooray"
12 Capital of Guam
14 Successor to Claudius I
15 Emulated Penelope
16 Hundred on a gridiron
17 On —— (in trouble with the boss)
19 Suffix with disc and talc
20 Spree
22 Poet Lizette Woodworth——
23 Group honored annually on Oct. 24
27 Kong's captive
28 Home of the Oilers
31 Tom Joad, for one
34 "The ——of Navarone": 1961 film
35 "——pro nobis"
36 Legislative body for 23 Across
41 Platter for a deejay
42 State flower of Tenn.
43 Shoe widths
44 Puzzles
46 Inoculation
49 Where the blueprint for 23 Across was drawn up
54 He wrote "The Old Wives' Tale": 1585
56 First-rate
57 Nickname for one of the Russells
58 Bureaucratic buck-passing
61 Expiate
63 Comedian Johnson
64 Slangy synonym for influence
65 Musketeer maneuver
66 Sandburg's "The People, ——"
67 ——-Q, old dance
68 "Father Knows——"

DOWN

1 Jambalaya country
2 "How's that ——?"
3 Melville book
4 Rain cats—— dogs
5 Burton role in 1962
6 Zubin——, noted conductor
7 Native mineral
8 Fabulous bird
9 "Man partly is, and wholly ——": Browning
10 Currier's partner
11 Rose or Fountain
13 Fall bloom
15 Tomtits
18 Excite
21 Harem room
24 Sound from a nest
25 What "sic" means
26 Cyclotron particles
29 Wreath on a knight's helmet
30 Votes from the opposition
31 Man-eating monster
32 Sharp
33 Occurrences
34 Natural——
37 Edging tool
38 Sinai dweller
39 Soprano Della Casa
40 "Get——the Church on Time"
45 Upper throats
46 Like a stick-in-the-mud
47 Darlin'
48 He played in "Love Story"
50 Punjab princes
51 By oneself
52 Book of the Bible
53 One cause of crashes
54 Say grace
55 Chartres' stream
59 Army togs
60 O.A.S. member
62 Junior's Saturday evening post

Solution to Previous Puzzle

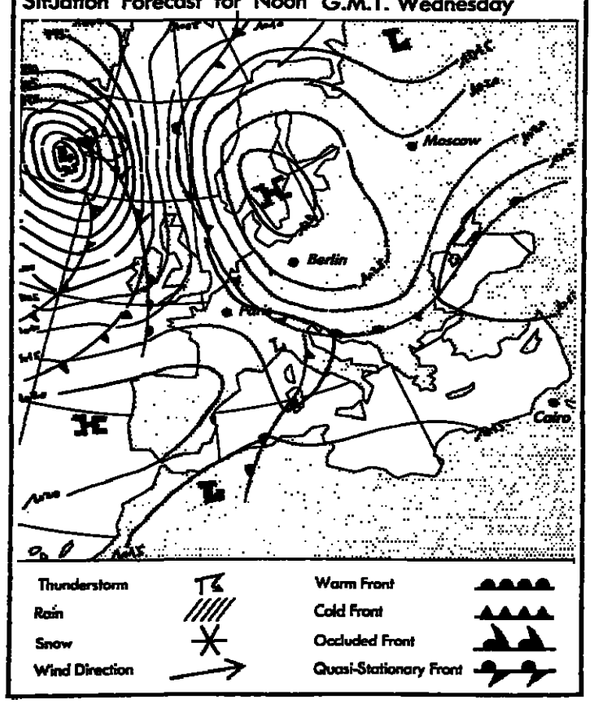
L	O	R	C	A		S	W	A	B		L	A	M	B
O	L	E	O	S		H	A	S	A		U	R	A	L
A	G	E	N	T		A	R	T	Y		R	I	T	A
F	A	L	S	E	H	Y	P	O	T	H	E	S	I	S
			T	R	E	S	S		R	E	S	E	N	T
D	R	A	R	N	A			D	E	R				
R	O	N	A		T	H	E	R	E	A	F	T	E	R
A	L	T	I			E	R	A		O	A	T	H	
S	Y	A	N	D	L	A	N	G	E		U	N	T	O
			A	I	R			V	E	R	S	E	S	
A	C	C	O	S	T		A	M	E	N	S			
W	E	A	T	H	E	R	F	O	R	E	C	A	S	T
A	R	C	H		R	O	I	L		R	O	L	L	O
R	A	T	E		A	U	R	A		G	R	E	A	T
E	M	I	R		L	E	E	R		Y	E	A	T	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Cloudy	MADRID	16	61	Rain
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Fair	MIAMI	26	79	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Overcast	MILAN	9	48	Rain
ATHENS	23	73	Fair	MONTREAL	21	70	Fair
BEIRUT	21	70	Overcast	MOSCOW	−2	28	Snow
BELGRADE	9	48	Misty	MUNICH	8	46	Cloudy
BERLIN	8	46	Fair	NEW YORK	17	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Fair	NICE	19	66	Overcast
BUCHAREST	14	57	Misty	OSLO	6	43	Fair
BUDAPEST	8	46	Overcast	PARIS	9	48	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	6	43	Fair
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Fair	ROME	20	68	Misty
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Overcast	SOFIA	11	52	Misty
DUBLIN	10	50	Rain	STOCKHOLM	7	43	Fair
EDINBURGH	11	52	Overcast	TEHRAN	25	77	Fair
FLORENCE	18	64	Misty	TEL AVIV	23	73	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Fair	TOKYO	18	64	Overcast
GENEVA	9	48	Rain	TUNIS	25	77	Cloudy
HELSINKI	7	45	Overcast	VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
HOUSTON	27	81	Fair	WARSAW	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	59	Overcast	WASHINGTON	24	75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Overcast	ZURICH	7	45	Misty
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	11	52	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT;all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Rhode Island Jury Sets a Price On Affair With a Friend's Wife

WARWICK, R.I., Oct. 23 (UPI) — A jury has ordered a man to pay $80,000 in damages to a former friend because he had an affair with the friend's wife.

The Superior Court jury of four men and two women yesterday ordered Sidney Robinson to pay $75,000 in punitive damages and $5,000 in compensatory damages to Gerald Zarella. Mrs. Zarella, a mother of two, is now Mr. Robinson's wife.

The jury ruled that Mr. Zarella's right to "exclusive privileges of physical intercourse" with his wife had been violated.

PEANUTS



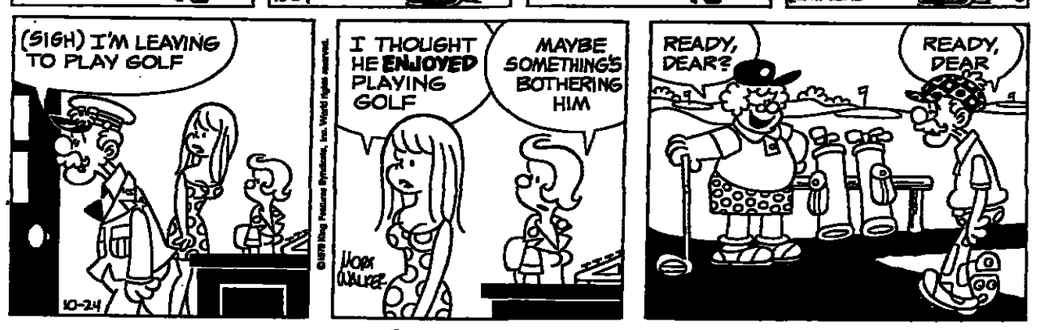
B.C.



BLONDIE



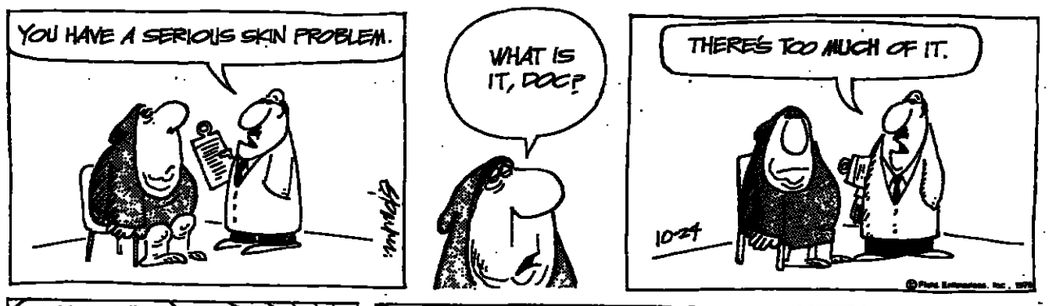
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



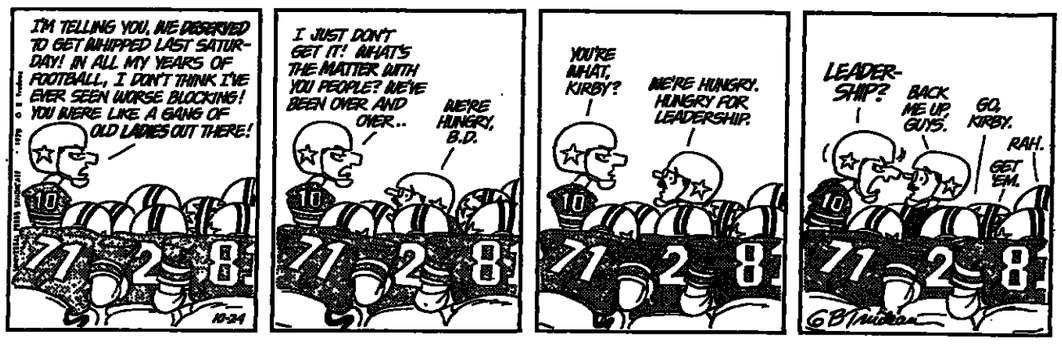
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

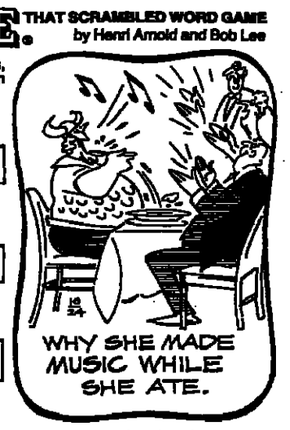
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZOPAT

RUSUY

YAWNAY

CORNBO



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: SHE WAS A "□□□□-□□□□" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FAVOR DOILY FICKLE STOLID
Answer: How to brighten up the evening—SIT IN THE DARK

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

ANNALS OF AN ABIDING LIBERAL

By John Kenneth Galbraith. Houghton Mifflin. 371 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Godfrey Hodgson

I SHOULD begin with a declaration of interest, as a speaker is supposed to do in the House of Commons if his personal interests are even trivially touched by what he intends to say.

One of the essays in this book is a review Professor Galbraith wrote eight years ago of a book two colleagues and I wrote about the once extravagantly admired mutual-fund promoter, Bernard Cornfeld. Galbraith liked the book and said kind things about it, in spite of the fact that we unkindly mentioned in it that he once attended a conference sponsored by Cornfeld in Geneva.

I mention this circumstance — let me admit with the ruthless self-analysis that is Galbraith's own hallmark — partly lest I should be accused of intercontinental back-scratching, but more because I am proud of the fact that Galbraith, who is a connoisseur of roguery, liked our book. The disclaimer leaves me freer to say how much I enjoyed his book.

Polished Journalism

One of the amazing things about Galbraith is how hard he still tries — in spite of age, in spite of eminence, in spite of private affluence even. He takes more trouble to polish the slightest piece of journalism than many a tenured professor or a nonfiction king with a half-million-dollar advance does. His Scots Presbyterianism, even if only inherited, is a potent motor. One can only be grateful, or as a Scots Presbyterian might say, rejoice and be exceeding glad.

Some of these pieces are certainly brief. Some must be called slight. Not all are conspicuously topical. There is even one that sets out to be funny and, I think, ends up as merely facetious. And the title is surely a disaster — unless "liberal" has now become such a dirty word in Boston that it sells books.

Never mind. No one can say that, in bundling up enough of his articles and reviews to make a book, Galbraith's publisher has cheated us. This is full measure, pressed down and running over.

His editor, Andrea Williams, has divided the essays into four groups. The writings on economic subjects are naturally the most substantial group. There are miscellaneous reviews, and there is a group of reviews dealing with trickery and fraud in one form or another, in which merciless judgments on John Dean and Richard Nixon are juxtaposed, in the best Galbraithian manner, with reviews of books chronicling Sunday ponzi-artists, dry-hole merchants, conmen, fraudsters and shills.

There is an essay on "Writing and Typing" that is one of the best things I have seen on the craft of writing. It is full of jewels: advice I wish I had been given at 18 (except, of course, that I was even less good at listening to advice then than I am now). The first lesson, according to Galbraith, has to do with the myth of inspiration:

"All writers know that on some golden mornings they are touched by the wand; they are on intimate terms with poetry and cosmic truth. I have experienced those moments myself. Their lesson is simple: they are a total illusion I am persuaded that, hangovers apart, most writers, like most other artisans, are about as good one day as the next . . . The seeming difference is the result of euphoria, alcohol or imagination. All this means is that one had better go to his or her typewriter every morning and stay there regardless of the results. It will be much the same."

There are good things in this volume on economics, including an incisive short biographical sketch of Thorstein Veblen and a luminous lecture on Adam Smith. But the most enjoyable are some of the autobiographical essays: a fragmentary journal of a recent trip around the world; a description of a train trip across Australia (leaving Paul Theroux in his dust); a memoir of Berlin; and a hilarious meditation on Galbraith's own FBI files.

To spend a few hours reading these assorted papers, in fact, is a faint replica like spending time in Galbraith's own company, which is to say, in as good company as there is — always provided that he has made up his mind that you are not as much of a fool as he was at first inclined to suspect. Of course for $12.95, if you buy this book, you get past that barrier automatically.

Humanity and Generosity

The will, the polemic, the style, the towering egotism only just under control: these are familiar. What is often missed, and what shines forth from many of these papers, is the humanity and generosity of the man. What other liberal, abiding or otherwise, after reviewing 40 years of malicious lying and plain blunders in his own FBI files, would go out of his way to pay tribute to the decency and fairness of the notebook-and-shoe-leather FBI agents who had faithfully recorded the good things people also said about him?

Radical, elitist, political economist, technical economist, party-goer, name-dropper, compulsive traveler, secret worker, stylist, "statesman and buffoon": Galbraith is all of these things and more. But the abiding impression that remains with me from this volume is that of Voltaire on stilts — of a man whose sardonic wit and careful urbanity are worn like masks to hide both the anger he feels for sham and complacence, greed, and the pity he feels for their victims. I hope he is writing his autobiography. It will be one to look forward to.

Godfrey Hodgson, author of "America In Our Time," is a former editor of the Sunday Times of London. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

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Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King	1	1
2	JAILBIRD, by Kurt Vonnegut	2	2
3	THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Mary Stewart	3	3
4	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron	5	5
5	TRIPLE, by Ken Follett	4	4
6	THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Howard Fast	8	2
7	SHADOW OF THE MOON, by M.M. Kaye	6	6
8	THE MATARESE CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum	7	3
9	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1985, by John Hackett and other top-ranking NATO generals and advisors	9	2
10	SHIBUMI, by Trevanian	12	2
11	TINSEL, by William Goldman	11	2
12	CLASS REUNION, by Rona Jaffe	10	2
13	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	13	3
14	THERE'S NO SUCH PLACE AS FAR AWAY, by Richard Bach	15	1
15	TO CATCH A KING, by Harry Patterson	14	2

NONFICTION

1	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Sinclair Baker	1	3
2	AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck	6	2
3	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard Ruff	2	3
4	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin	5	3
5	CRUEL SHOES, by Steve Martin	4	2
6	RESTORING THE AMERICAN DREAM, by Robert Ringer	3	3
7	BROCA'S BRAIN, by Carl Sagan	8	1
8	THE POWERS THAT BE, by David Halberstam	11	2
9	ENERGY FUTURE, edited by Robert Stobaugh and Daniel Yergin	9	2
10	THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL, by Lewis Thomas	7	3
11	THE GREAT SHARK HUNT, by Hunter Thompson	10	2
12	THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe	13	2
13	QUEST FOR THE BEST, by Stanley Marcus	—	1
14	THE BRONX ZOO, by Sparky Lyle and Peter Golenbock	12	2
15	I'M DANCING AS FAST AS I CAN, by Barbara Gordon	—	1

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, East was able to show his club suit at the level of three after passing originally. North-South struggled on to four spades, a borderline game contract that needed the diamond king with West as a minimum requirement. West naturally led a club, and East took two club tricks. The routine play was to continue clubs, allowing West to ruff South's queen.

But East recognized that the club queen was not important. The defense had very little chance unless West could score a trump trick, so East decided to provide for the possibility that his partner held the trump queen. He returned his singleton diamond, and South was helpless. He won in dummy and finessed in trumps, but West won and gave his partner a diamond ruff for down one.

Unfortunately for East-West, their good defense did not gain points. In the replay, their teammates reached three no-trump after East had opened the bidding with one club. Again West led a club, and the defense was also equal to the occasion: East ducked, maintaining communications.

For a brief moment South thought he had 10 tricks when his finesse with the diamond jack succeeded. But the next finesse disillusioned him. East's discard of a heart reduced his expected five diamond tricks to three.

South could have cashed eight tricks, giving up on the contract by tying the board. Instead, he tried a long shot by cashing his heart winners and then finessing in spades. This would have succeeded if West had begun with a singleton spade for he would have been forced to make a helpful return. But as he had a second club, he produced it to beat the contract by two tricks. In quite different ways, the bad diamond break had proved fatal to both declarers.

NORTH
♠J42
♥K109
♦AQ1092
♣106

WEST
♠Q73
♥J64
♦K7654
♣53

EAST (D)
♠K5
♥7652
♦8
♣AK9742

SOUTH
♠A10986
♥AQ3
♦J3
♣QJ8

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♦	Pass	1♠
3♠	Pass	Pass	4♠
Pass	4♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club five.

Bradshaw Leads 42-7 Victory

Steelers in Romp Over the Broncos

By Dave Brady

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23 (WP) — The Denver Broncos, who came here with the best defense in the National Football League against the rush, were bombed, boomed and entombed under an avalanche of Pittsburgh Steeler points, 42-7, last night.

The snap back from a 34-10 disgrace administered by the Cincinnati Bengals a week ago left the Steelers all alone at the top of the Central Division with a 6-2 record and spoiling for a midseason "Super Bowl" on Sunday here against the Dallas Cowboys, 7-1 leaders in the East Division.

No Place to Go

Franco Harris ruined the reputation of the Broncos for defense against the rush by booming 56 yards from scrimmage in the first quarter to set up Terry Bradshaw's first of two touchdown passes.

Then the Steeler defense began blitzing Craig Morton, the immobile Denver quarterback, to make him hurry his passes, and it was all over shortly after he tied the score in the first quarter on a 64-yard scoring throw to wide receiver Haven Moses.

Morton was sacked four times and intercepted once but hit tight end Riley Odoms six times for 94 yards and Moses six times for 133 yards, including his 64-yard scoring catch.

Bradshaw said before the game that he abhorred playing at night because he is near-sighted and cannot see the field. But before he was excused with 10 minutes remaining in the final period, he completed 18 of 24 passes for 267 yards.

The Steelers, who led, 28-7, at halftime, produced 530 net yards; by rushing they had 236, to 53 for Denver. Harris accounted for 121 on 17 runs and scored two touchdowns. Sidney Thornton ran a yard for a touchdown and caught a scoring pass of 17 yards. Reserve quarterback Mike Kruczek moved the Steelers 52 yards for a touchdown, a 10-yard run by Anthony Anderson.

With Bradshaw often throwing long, Lynn Swann celebrated his return from an injury with two catches, 11 yards for a touchdown and 65 on another occasion. Tight end Randy Grossman caught one pass for 54 yards.

Moving the Team

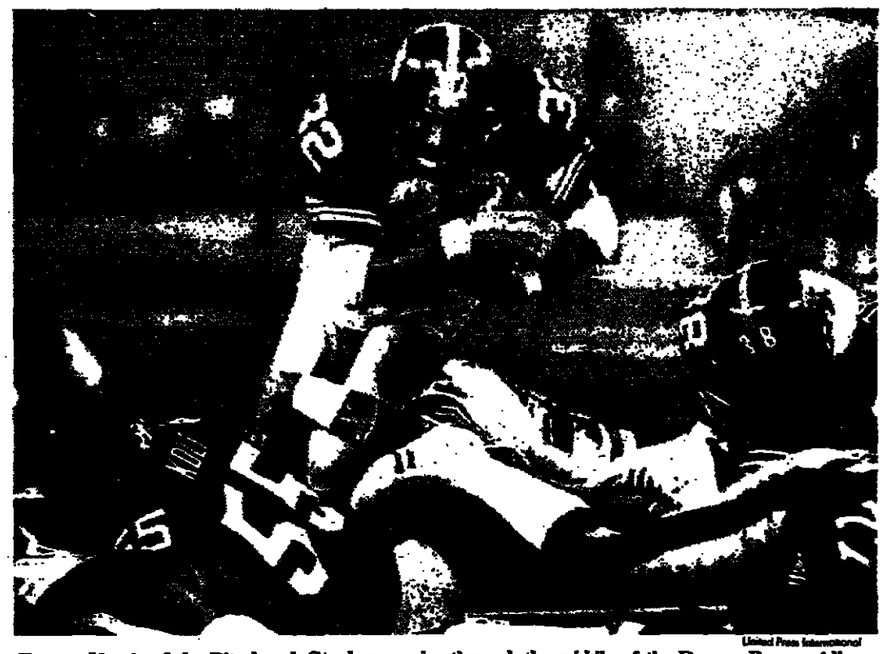
That the Steelers regained tempo in their drive for a fourth Super Bowl victory in six seasons was attributed to what running back Rocky Bleier jokingly referred to as coach Chuck Noll's "Motivational Lecture No. 2" after nine fumbles and two interceptions against Cincinnati.

There were reports that Noll drove the Steelers in practice last week after the loss to the Bengals, but defensive tackle Joe Greene said that was overstating the fact.

"He didn't 'drive' us," Greene said. "He just told us that we were not concentrating in the Cincinnati game. He told us what he thought we had to do to win tonight, without any big fuss. He told us just to go out and play the way we know how. We had a job to do and we did it."

After the game, Denver's coach, Red Miller was stingy with his words.

"This was the worst, most humiliating defeat in the 30 years I've been associated with football, and I don't like it," he said. "I don't know how anybody could stomach that and live with themselves. That's all. Thank you."



United Press International

Franco Harris of the Pittsburgh Steelers carries through the middle of the Denver Broncos' line.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
New England	6	2	0	.750	209	118
Miami	5	3	0	.625	144	136
N.Y. Jets	4	4	0	.500	170	200
Buffalo	3	5	0	.375	174	145
Baltimore	2	6	0	.250	102	153
Central						
Pittsburgh	6	2	0	.750	232	147
Houston	5	3	0	.625	176	182
Cleveland	5	3	0	.625	173	185
Cincinnati	1	7	0	.125	146	197
West						
San Diego	6	2	0	.750	202	174
Denver	5	3	0	.625	177	143
Kansas City	4	4	0	.500	140	112
Oakland	4	4	0	.500	168	162
Seattle	3	5	0	.375	172	181

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	7	1	0	.875	200	132
Philadelphia	6	2	0	.750	152	126
Washington	6	2	0	.750	161	111
N.Y. Giants	3	5	0	.375	128	165
St. Louis	2	6	0	.250	133	161
Central						
Tampa Bay	6	2	0	.750	168	133
Minnesota	4	4	0	.500	144	183
Chicago	3	5	0	.375	152	139
Green Bay	3	5	0	.375	123	149
Detroit	1	7	0	.125	124	198
West						
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	143	165
New Orleans	4	4	0	.500	197	185
Atlanta	3	5	0	.375	168	181
San Francisco	1	7	0	.125	149	219

Monday's Result

Pittsburgh 42, Denver 7

Thursday's Game

San Diego at Oakland

Sunday's Games

Dallas at Detroit
Chicago at Pittsburgh
New Orleans at Washington
New York Jets at Houston
Tampa Bay at Minnesota
New England at Baltimore
Cleveland at St. Louis
Los Angeles at San Francisco
Green Bay at Miami
Kansas City at Denver
Philadelphia at Cincinnati
New York Giants at Los Angeles

Monday's Game

Atlanta at New Orleans

College Polls

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches' top 20 college football ratings, with first-place votes and won-lost records in parentheses:

Teams	Points
1. Alabama (36) (6-0)	822
2. Nebraska (4) (6-0)	579
3. Southern Cal (2) (6-0-1)	509
4. Houston (6-0)	466
5. Arkansas (6-0)	452
6. Ohio St. (7-0)	444
7. Florida St. (6-0)	342
8. Texas (4-1)	322
9. Oklahoma (5-1)	322
10. Michigan (6-1)	274
11. Brigham Young (6-0)	161
12. Pittsburgh (5-1)	135
13. North Carolina (5-1)	74
14. Navy (6-0)	69
15. Notre Dame (4-2)	64
16. Purdue (5-2)	38
17. Louisiana St. (4-2)	34
18. Wake Forest (6-1)	28
19. Penn State (4-2)	19
20. Baylor (5-2)	10

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP) — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records and total points. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

1.Alabama (32)	6-0-0	1,341
2.Nebraska (6)	6-0-0	1,266
3.So.California (9)	6-0-1	1,195
4.Arkansas	6-0-0	1,089
(tie)OhioStat (1)	7-0-0	1,089
6.Houston	6-0-0	1,070
7.Oklahoma	5-1-0	883
8.FloridaState	6-0-0	871
9.Texas	4-1-0	864
10.Michigan	6-1-0	757
11.BrighamYoung	6-0-0	627
12.Pittsburgh	5-1-0	494
13.Auburn	5-1-0	488
14.NotreDame	4-2-0	457
15.NorthCarolina	5-1-0	401
16.Purdue	5-2-0	349
17.Navy	6-0-0	227
18.WakeForest	6-1-0	168
19.Tennessee	4-2-0	123
20.Washington	5-2-0	89

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Free, S.D.	5	62	54	178	35.6
Garvin, S.A.	4	51	16	119	29.8
Erving, Phila	5	55	24	146	29.2
Malone, Hou	5	43	32	138	27.6
Lanier, Det	6	57	31	145	24.2
Kenon, S.A.	4	40	15	95	23.8
Abdul-Jabbar, L.A.	5	44	30	118	23.6
J.Davis, Ind	6	52	29	135	22.5
Hayes, Wash	5	45	22	112	22.4
Birdsong, K.C.	4	40	7	87	21.8

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Malone, Hou	5	44	40	84	16.8
Nater, S.D.	5	24	46	70	14.0
C.Jones, Phila	5	17	50	67	13.4
Unseld, Wash	5	10	57	67	13.4
Parrish, G.S.	6	23	51	74	12.3
Nott, N.J.	4	11	38	49	12.2

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Cheeks, Phil	5	32	10.4
Porter, Wash	5	45	9.0
Archibald, Bos	5	43	8.6
McElroy, Det	6	51	8.5
Richardson, N.Y.	6	42	7.0
R.Williams, N.Y.	6	42	7.0
Ford, K.C.	4	28	7.0

Johnson Rejoins Lakers

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Oct. 23 (AP) — Earvin Johnson, the Los Angeles Lakers' rookie guard who has been sidelined with a sprained left knee, returns to the starting lineup Friday night, Johnson, the National Basketball Association's No. 1 draft choice this year, averaged 17 points and more than 5 assists in the first three games.

Pirates' MVP Works in the Front Office

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT) — During the World Series, about the only time that Harding (Pete) Peterson was visible was in Chuck Tanner's office after a game, standing far from where the Pittsburgh Pirates' manager was surrounded by newsmen.

Peterson is the Pirates' executive vice president, the man who assembled the World Series champions. But he prefers the back of the room. Now 49 years old, the husky former Pirate catcher and minor-league manager does not get the credit he deserves. In the era of expensive free agents, the Yankees twice won the World Series as the best team money could buy. But because of Peterson, the Pirates are the best team money did not have to buy.

"To me," Tanner says. "Pete should be the baseball executive of the year. He's our MVP — most valuable provider."

Not Throwing It Around

John Galbreath, the Pirate owner, has left more money in the pockets of his old suits than Yankee owner George Steinbrenner is worth. With the Galbreath resources, the Pirates could have spent lavishly on free agents. Instead, they wisely chose to invest in retaining their blue-chip players, such as Dave Parker at $775,000 annually and Willie Stargell at about $400,000 annually.

They also signed three relatively inexpensive free agents — Jim Bibby, Lee Lacy and Matt Alexander. But to a great extent, Peterson built a World Series winner with astute trades, beginning with a trade for the manager himself.

"Of the 25 players on our World Series roster," Tanner says, "Pete acquired 9 in trades, not counting Manny Sanguillen, who Pete traded for me and then got back in another trade."

Three years ago, Joe L. Brown resigned as the Pirates' general manager and Danny Murtaugh resigned as the dugout manager; Murtaugh would die of a heart attack a month later. As the new director of player personnel, Peterson knew the manager he wanted — Tanner, who had guided the Oakland A's to a surprising second-place finish in the American League West that season. Tanner also had been successful with the Chicago White Sox before Bill Veeck purchased the franchise and installed Paul Richards as manager.

"I'd always liked Chuck, going back to when we played in the old Southern League against each other," Peterson says. "He's my kind of manager — lively, optimistic. That year I remember calling him in Oakland after a tough loss but he was still optimistic about his club. That's the way he is."

Charles O. Finley, the A's owner, demanded Sanguillen as ransom for Tanner, but shortly before the 1977 season began, Peterson swung another deal with the A's, obtaining Phil Garner, Tommy Helms and Chris Batton in exchange for Mitchell Page, Rick Langford, Tony Armas, Doc Medich, Dave Giusti and Doug Bair.

"Garner was the one we wanted to get," Tanner says. "I remember Pete slept on a little couch in the office that night so he wouldn't miss a phone call."

After the Pirates' second-place finish in 1977, Peterson worked a three-team trade with the New York Mets and the Texas Rangers, in which the Pirates obtained Bert Blyleven and John Milner. Peterson also has acquired Grant Jackson (the winning pitcher in the seventh game of the Series), Enrique Romo and Mike Easler, but his most memorable trades occurred this year when he obtained Tim Foli from the Mets in April and Bill Madlock and Dave Roberts from the San Francisco Giants in June.

Jumpy at Poolside

"I'd always liked Foli," says Peterson. "I remember when he was playing winter ball in Puerto Rico, he couldn't sit still around the swimming pool at the apartment where some of the players lived. I'd heard about his temper but I don't worry that much about a guy's attitude unless he's the type who's in and out of jail.

"To me, Foli was a guy who just wanted to win and I thought he would give us better defense than Frank Taveras was giving us. I was not satisfied with our defense up the middle, specifically at shortstop."

Foli made the double plays that Taveras had not been making, but the Pirates still had a problem. Rennie Stennett, the second baseman still slowed by a fractured ankle in 1977, was not hitting.

"I knew we could move Phil Garner to second if we got another third baseman," Peterson says. "And a few days before the June 15 trading deadline, the Giants still had waivers on Madlock. I don't usually pay attention to waivers at that time of the season, but I paid attention this time. Madlock has one of the finest batting strokes in baseball — a quick, short, level swing. He doesn't get fooled too often. We had to give up a good young pitcher in Ed Whitson for him, but Madlock made our infield."

Believes in Consultation

Before making a trade, Peterson always discusses the deal with Tanner and his chief scout, Howie Haak.

"Most of our people were for the Madlock deal," Peterson recalls with a smile, "but some were not for the Foli deal. I remember Howie being on a radio show shortly after we got Foli and when he was asked about the deal, Howie said, 'No comment.' I asked him about that later on and he told me, 'I didn't want to knock the deal.' I laughed and told him he already had.

"I'm glad the Foli deal worked out or Howie never would have let me forget it. But to me, trading is a big part of the game. I enjoy studying other teams' rosters and wondering how players would fit into our club."

In assembling the World Series champions, Peterson second-guesses himself on one decision — not signing Rich Gossage, the Pirates' relief pitcher who chose free agency after the 1977 season.

"I recommended that we not go that high to keep Gossage," he says of the big right-hander who joined the Yankees for $2.7 million. "But if I had to say now, 'Was it right?' I would say, 'No, we should have signed him.'"

Peterson obviously is an honest man who acknowledges a mistake. But he hasn't made many.

Baseball All-Stars

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP) — The Associated Press 1979 American and National League All-Star teams with unofficial batting averages, won-lost records and earned run averages:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1B—Rod Carew, California, .318
2B—Bobby Grich, California, .294
3B—George Brett, Kansas City, .329
SS—Roy Smalley, Minnesota, .271
OF—Fred Lynn, Boston, .333
OF—Jim Rice, Boston, .325
OF—Ken Singleton, Baltimore, .295
DH—Don Baylor, California, .296
C—Brian Downing, California, .326
RHP—Dennis Eckersley, Boston, 17-10, 2.99
LHP—Mike Flanagan, Baltimore, 23-9, 3.88
Relief Pitcher—Jim Kern, Texas, 13-5, 1.57

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1B—Keith Hernandez, St.Louis, .344
2B—Dave Lopes, Los Angeles, .265
3B—Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia, .253
SS—Garry Templeton, St.Louis, .314
OF—Dave Winfield, San Diego, .308
OF—Dave Kingman, Chicago, .288
OF—Dave Parker, Pittsburgh, .310
C—Ted Simmons, St.Louis, .283
RHP—Joe Niekro, Houston, 21-11, 3.00
LHP—Bill Lee, Montreal, 16-10, 3.04
Relief Pitcher—Bruce Sutter, Chicago, 6-6, 2.23.

Transactions

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DALLAS COWBOYS—Waived Alois Blackwell, running back. Activated John Dutton, defensive end.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS—Assigned Jimmy Jones and Mark Kirton, centers, to New Brunswick of the American Hockey League.

COLLEGE

OREGON STATE—Fired Craig Fertig, head football coach.

Affirmed Retired to Stud Before His 'Final' Race

By James Tuite

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT) — Affirmed, thoroughbred racing's biggest money-earner and last year's Triple Crown winner, was unexpectedly retired from competition yesterday.

The announcement was made at Aqueduct race track by Laz Barrera. Earlier in the day, the trainer stood in the warm sun at Belmont with Affirmed's owners, Louis and Patrice Wolfson, and watched the likely horse of the year gallop on the main track.

"He does not like the grass," said Barrera, withdrawing Affirmed from the Turf Classic at Aqueduct on Saturday and expediting his trip to Spendthrift Farm in Kentucky for stud duty. Originally, Barrera had scheduled the Turf Classic to be his horse's last outing.

The 4-year-old colt excited the public by outracing his arch-rival, Alydar, through most of 1977 and then narrowly defeating him in all three Triple Crown events in 1978. He continued to stir racing this season with his duel with 3-year-old Spectacular Bid.

The taunts of Spectacular Bid's trainer will probably resound even then. Bud Delp, who saw his colt, Spectacular Bid, clearly beaten by Affirmed two weeks ago in the Jockey Club Gold Cup, said by telephone from Delaware Park that "it looks like they are scared of me."

"Affirmed is going into hiding," said Delp, who has been pushing for a match race between the two horses. "The whole world is waiting for a match race, and they're pulling out. I thought they were better sports than that. I guess they're ready to concede horse-of-the-year honors to Bid."

Wolfson and his wife, the daughter of the late Hirsch Jacobs, a noted trainer, had no comment except to say that Barrera was speaking for them. They know that a race on grass, with its uneven tufts and divots, could jeopardize the future of their valuable property, which was syndicated last year for $14.4 million.

Carrying the colors of the Harbor View Farm, Affirmed earned $2,393,818, surpassing the $1,977,896 accumulated by Kelso by the time he was retired in 1966.

"We wanted him to leave racing the way he came in," Barrera said of Affirmed. "Sound and perfect." In all, Affirmed had 19 stakes victories, and won 22 of his 29 career races.

NHL Leaders

	gp	g	a	pts
Simmer, L.A.	6	9	5	14
Dionne, L.A.	6	2	12	14
Taylor, L.A.	6	6	6	12
Perreault, Buf.	6	6	5	11
Hallward, L.A.	6	4	7	11
MacDonald, Edm.	5	7	3	10
Press, Pha.	6	5	5	10
Gallagher, Edm.	5	2	8	10
Gerine, L.A.	6	2	8	10
Maruk, Wash.	6	7	2	9
Lafleur, Mon.	5	6	3	9
Payne, Minn.	6	5	4	9
Kindrachuk, Phi.	6	4	5	9
Smith, Minn.	6	4	5	9
Federko, St.L.	5	2	7	9
Gretzky, Edm.	5	2	7	9
Ramsey, Buf.	6	2	7	9

The Soccer Scene

No Smiley to the Rescue

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Oct. 23 (IHT) — Hunt the mole has been a pastime mesmerizing half the British nation this fall. The mole is a double spy, working for East and West, who was unmasked last night after seven televised episodes.

What has this to do with international soccer? Is the mole striker or defender? Sorry, he turns out to be more your conventional agent than that. However, the prevailing obsession with John Le Carre's novel "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy" provides a fitting backdrop to the week's European club soccer.

The Champions Cup is authentic East vs. West conflict: can Dinamo Tbilisi, the Georgian club that disposed of twice-champion Liverpool, now also put West Germany's Hamburger S.V. out of the running? Is Nottingham Forest, the reigning European master, in real danger from Arges Pitesti, a club about which the sum total of knowledge is restricted to its Romanian location? Can Dukla Prague extinguish the French hope R.C. Strasbourg, or Dynamo Berlin put out the Swiss from Servette?

True in All Three

Indeed, with five Eastern European teams in the eight Champions Cup matches, the possibility of a first Communist champion of Europe attracts more betting money in the West than ever before. And the Cup Winners Cup, as well as the UEFA Cup, reflects a similar suspicion.

The intrigue begins with the visit of Tbilisi to Hamburg. Liverpool has not yet recovered from underestimating a Russian foe that finally dismissed it by three goals to nil in Georgia. Kevin Keegan, formerly with Liverpool, has heard from his old mates that Tbilisi plays with an unsuspected flourish and sound temperamental control — and that David Kipiani and Ramas Shenaglia give it a stunning cutting edge in attack.

Hamburg needs a two-goal home advantage, and for that Keegan must restore his 1978 dash and Manny Kaltz must generate his phenomenal surging runs. But the Hamburgers' form of late, perhaps affected by some bickering over bonuses, would not be sufficient.

One Hard Fact

Nottingham, on the other hand, has hit a fine peak of scoring, although Trevor Francis, its £1 million forward, is ineligible for the Pitesti confrontation. Soccer espionage rarely penetrates beyond Bucharest and, short of the knowledge that the Romanians efficiently ousted AEK Athens by 5-0 in the last round, it comes unknown.

Forest's one option is to concentrate on its own strengths, to trust that Kenny Burns will not be as sloppy in front of his own game as he recently has been, and hope that it has no reason to endorse, too late, Liverpool's discovery of the Eastern advance. At least one lot of paperwork has been cleared: the Nottingham management has just negotiated new contracts with its entire squad, a strategy designed to prevent the effects of freedom of contract from breaking up its team.

No, the Forest should still be standing after its two matches against Pitesti, a basically young, running side built around Nicolae Dorbrin, 33-year-old international and master of sport.

More Experience Here

Grandmasters, perhaps, with certainly more European knowhow, are the men of Dukla Prague, the Czech army team. For much the same reasons — Zdenek Nehoda, Josef Barmos, Miroslav Gadusek et al — that one anticipates a true European national challenge in the 1980 European championship, so one can see Dukla going all the way at club level. It is a fine side, excepting its achilles heel of inconsistency and poor traveling form, and one which should know too much for Strasbourg.

Similarly Dynamo Berlin should account for Servette. Hajduk Split of Yugoslavia should walk over the Danes of Vejle Bk, Glasgow Celtic will despatch Dundalk of Ireland, and Ajax Amsterdam will put out Omonia Nicosia. Which leaves us with one tie on a knife edge — FC Porto vs. Real Madrid.

The first leg in Portugal is the real test, because in Madrid the "Spaniards" will not be beaten. In fact, for all the presence of midfielder Vicente del Bosque and striker Carlos Santillana, the key influences in the Madrid camp could be Laurie Cunningham (fit for Madrid where he is not for England). . .and new coach Vujadin Boskov. Yes, an East European, a Yugoslav who brings tough training to Madrid and, according to Cunningham, "works on skills I never knew existed."

Hospitality Counts

In the Cup Winners Cup, Arsenal is keen to tell the world how accommodating F.C. Magdeburg has been toward its "spy," assistant manager Wilf Dixon. Nice to hear, but the East Germans, having put out Wrexham, will only too gratefully take advantage if the London club produces another of its boring, goalless home performances.

It was interesting to hear Arsenal manager Terry Neill on two issues this week. He rejected a transfer request from striker Alan Sunderland, saying it's time players honored contracts; and his response to a young American reporter (maliciously, I believe, prompted to ask does Arsenal not want wingers or can't it find any): "If you know of any, I'll be happy to play them."

The outstanding Cup Winners tie is Valencia of Spain, with the emphasis on its German, Rainer Bonhof, and Argentine, Mario Kempes, trying to open up a Glasgow Rangers side whose European away form is habitually solid.

Picks of the rest in the Cup Winners section are again East-West flavored: Nantes vs. Steau Bucharest, Dinamo Moscow vs. Boavisto Porto, Beroe Stara Zagora (Bulgaria) vs. Juventus.

The UEFA Cup, as ever, has a more colorful program. Borussia Monchengladbach, for example, the West Germans whose goal-scoring ideals resulted in a 4-4 away draw in Cologne last Saturday, takes on the massed defences of Inter Milan.

Memories Stir

The tie stirs a memory, both pleasant and regrettable, of seven years ago. Then the two met in Europe, Borussia lost, 4-2, in Italy, won the return, 7-0, had to replay after a can of Coke was thrown onto the field, and went out after a 0-0 draw.

Everywhere else you look in UEFA there are matches that rise above the tournament's tag as the third in importance. Not the least of these is PSV Eindhoven vs. St. Etienne, although, alas, the would-be star of that show, Michel Platini, is doubtful with yet another ankle injury.

This was inflicted, apparently vindictively, a fortnight ago when a U.S. soccer team, attempting to ensure that the French did not repeat last season's 6-0 thrashing in America, cut the score by half by putting Platini and Strasbourg's Wagner on the treatment table in the first half.

With that sort of Western attitude, what have we to fear from the East? I wait to hear, just as I wait to discover the mole, for I, although with a few million others, reserve my viewing to Sunday's repeat of the final episode.

Portland Blazing a Defensive Trail in NBA

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT) — When the National Basketball Association season began, fans' thoughts turned to instant offense and the exciting one-on-one play of Lloyd Free, the magical moves of Julius Erving, the 3-point play.

But in Portland, however, the Trail Blazers have been restoring memories of the Knick glory days, when Madison Square Garden fans would old chant for "DEE-Fense" and cheer the Knicks to hold opposing teams under 100 points.

The Trail Blazers, unbeaten in six games, have held every opponent under 100 points and have allowed an average of 84.5 points a game. They limited the Golden State Warriors to 74 points, while the 93 by the Denver Nuggets has been the most scored against them.

"Every Jack Ramsay-coached team has always been defense-oriented," said Jack McKinney, the Los Angeles Laker coach, who played under Ramsay in high school and college and was his assistant at St. Joseph's College and now with the Trail Blazers.

"His teams go into a game with a defensive plan, a Jack Ramsay trait, and carry out those plans with great conviction. Against us they took the offense away from Kareem by going at him every time he had the ball. I'm sure they have been doing that against every team's best player."

The Trail Blazers were not expected to fare well in the tough Pacific Division, with four of the players who led them to the 1977 NBA championship having been sidelined with injuries. Maurice Lucas (broken knuckle) and Mychal Thompson (fractured leg) are on the injured-reserve list. Dave Twardzik came off the injured list Sunday and Lionel Hollins, with strained ligaments in his left knee, replaced him. Bob Gross, with back problems, has not played.

Two for Walton

"Portland is not winning on power," said McKinney, "they are winning on excellent team defense. They are taking chances, covering up for each other and digging in. They may have the best one-to-11 team in the league. The third and fourth guards are excellent, and the team that starts now is defensively oriented."

The Portland starters are Kermit Washington and Larry Steele at forward, Tom Owens at center and T.R. Dunn and Ron Brewer at guard. The 6-foot-8-inch Washington and the 7-foot Kevin Konnert came from San Diego as compensation for the Clippers' signing of Bill Walton.

"Washington has brought us leadership and experience," said Harry Glickman, the Trail Blazer general manager. "He probably is the best defensive player in the 10 years of this franchise."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	5	0	1.000	—
Boston	4	1	.800	1
New York	3	3	.500	2½
Washington	2	3	.400	3
New Jersey	1	3	.250	3½
Central Division				
Atlanta	3	3	.500	—
Houston	3	3	.500	—
San Antonio	2	2	.500	—
Houston	2	3	.400	½
Cleveland	2	4	.333	1
Cleveland	2	4	.333	1

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	5	1	.833	—
Kansas City	3	1	.750	1
Chicago	2	4	.333	3
Utah	1	4	.200	3½
Denver	0	5	.000	4½
Pacific Division				
Portland	6	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	3	2	.600	2½
Golden State	3	3	.500	3
Phoenix	3	3	.500	3
Seattle	2	3	.400	3½
San Diego	2	4	.333	4

Monday's Game

Portland 116, San Diego 109 (Maravich 28, Dantley 23, F. Williams 21).

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Free, S.D.	5	62	54	178	35.6
Garvin, S.A.	4	51	16	119	29.8
Erving, Phila	5	55	24	146	29.2
Malone, Hou	5	43	32	138	27.6
Lanier, Det	6	57	31	145	24.2
Kenon, S.A.	4	40	15	95	23.8
Abdul-Jabbar, L.A.	5	44	30	118	23.6
J.Davis, Ind	6	52	29	135	22.5
Hayes, Wash	5	45	22	112	22.4
Birdsong, K.C.	4	40	7	87	21.8

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Malone, Hou	5	44	40	84	16.8
Nater, S.D.	5	24	46	70	14.0
C.Jones, Phila	5	17	50	67	13.4
Unseld, Wash	5	10	57	67	13.4
Parrish, G.S.	6	23	51	74	12.3
Nott, N.J.	4	11	38	49	12.2

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Cheeks, Phil	5	32	10.4
Porter, Wash	5	45	9.0
Archibald, Bos	5	43	8.6
McElroy, Det	6	51	8.5
Richardson, N.Y.	6	42	7.0
R.Williams, N.Y.	6	42	7.0
Ford, K.C.	4	28	7.0

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Observer

Take Two M-1s Daily

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Listening to the economics wizards talk about the recession, you get the feeling that things are going to get better as soon as they get worse.

Some economists now talk about recession as a "corrective" in much the same way that young people in laxative commercials on television afflict their poor old mothers and dads with patent medicines that promise "regularity." As a matter of fact, I was moping sluggishly around the house the other day with no more zip than a drenched cockroach when one of these exuberant economists barged in.


Baker

"You know what's wrong with you, old-timer?" he asked.

"I probably need a new denture adhesive with twice as much sticking power," I said. "Something that'll enable me to chew taffy without risking public embarrassment."

"Nonsense," said he. "You don't wear dentures."

"Couldn't afford them if I wanted to," I said.

"Exactly," said he. "And what accounts for today's prices? Inflation, my friend. And not only inflation. You are suffering from decline of the dollar, the soaring price of gold, turmoil in the commodities market, falling productivity, soaring interest rates, exorbitant rises in the wholesale price index as well as the consumer price index, galloping balance-of-payment deficits, the housing shortage —"

* * *

Economists rarely fail to put me to sleep. This one shook me awake.

"I have the perfect corrective for your condition," he was saying. It was a set of graphs illustrating the tendency of lines to zigzag as soon as they make contact with paper.

"I don't want any," I said.

"Ah ha!" he cried. "You think these graphs illustrate the increase in the money supply — M-1 and M-2 — soaring toward imminent collision with the incomprehensible rediscount rate for banks' most favored customers, which has little impact on auto loans."

"Mercy," I said.

"And why do you think that? Because, my friend, you are an imbecile about economics! Can the M-1 curve possibly intersect the rediscount rate? Of course not! Can the M-2 curve impact on the energy crunch? Hah! No, my friend, never! What I offer you here is the new improved economic miracle — corrective recession."

"How many do I take?"

"That's the beauty part. You don't take any. It's strictly for your neighbors."

* * *

Now he was talking my kind of medicine. It was the answer to a coward's prayer. Imagine: Whenever you get a toothache you send your dry cleaner to have his jaw drilled by the dentist, and your toothache stops.

"With your recession, what happens," he told me, "is first off, a lot of marginal people become unemployed. Are you marginal?"

"Not yet."

"So what's it cost you? Nothing."

"And a lot of small-business men go bankrupt, right?"

"Exactly," he said, "and what are a few small-business men to you?"

"I'm not a small-business man," I said.

"Okay, so now the electric companies turn out the lights on a few paupers. That's tough, but not for you as long as you've got jack in the bank to pay the juice merchants."

"That's tough," I agreed. "Won't the people who have to take the recession corrective become short-tempered about it and behave insultingly to those of us who prescribed it for them?"

"Not if they're patriots," he said. "If we're going to get inflation down to 8 or 9 percent again and restore the world's faith in America's willingness to suffer, we must have Americans who will do some suffering. Those who are chosen should be proud to serve their country."

"Economics has done it again," I said, taking a batch of recessions to distribute to the neighbors. Then I had an inspiration.

"If a recession can alleviate the crisis," I suggested, "why don't we shoot for a total cure and have a full-scale depression?"

He blanched. Maybe economists are even closer to being marginal than all the evidence indicates.

Singer and the Nobel

The biggest difference he has discovered is how others view him. 'Some people treat me now as if I'm God's gift to humanity,' he said. 'It's silly. Many writers didn't win the prize, and they are still great writers. No prize changes a man's character.'

By Tony Schwartz

NEW YORK (NYT) — "Oh, you want the Nubel Prize winner," the handyman at the Manhattan apartment house said. "Take the elevator at the next entrance."

Isaac Bashevis Singer met his visitor at the door and ushered him into the living room, where the late-afternoon sun streamed in. The winner of the 1978 Nobel Prize in literature seated himself, his back to the windows, and put a pair of dark glasses. "Too bright out," he explained.

In the morning, when it is not so bright, Singer carries a tiny table over to the window, sits down shortly after 9 o'clock with a small notebook and writes in longhand for the next two and a half hours — "three at the most" — in Yiddish. He has already taken a brisk hour-long walk in the courtyard of his apartment building and shared a light breakfast with his wife, Alma, at the coffee shop across the street.

Winning the Nobel has not altered the essential rhythm of his life, but inevitably, he says, there have been some changes. Before the prize, it had been his practice to speak with whomever phoned him. After the prize, his phone rang so much that for a month he took a room in a hotel, returning to the apartment only in the late evening.

And for the first time, Singer has an unlisted telephone number. "I resented having to do it," he said. "I don't think it is right for writers to isolate themselves from readers. But finally there was no choice."

Indeed, the biggest difference he has discovered is how others view him. "Some people treat me now as if I'm God's gift to humanity," he said. "It's silly. Many writers didn't win the prize, and they are still great writers. No prize changes a man's character. I'm still one of the millions of miserable people who eat, think, hope, worry, sleep, pray and die."

As for the $165,000 prize, Singer can now afford a full-time secretary, and he intends to spend some money publishing full-length Yiddish versions of some of his work that previously had only been published in serialized form. But most of the money he has placed in six-month savings certificates. "I don't go to the theater, or to fancy restaurants, and I don't dress well," he said. "This is not my fashion. I live the same life that I did when I was a poor man."

And at 75, Singer is scarcely resting on his laurels. On Nov. 1, Farrar, Straus & Giroux will publish "Old Love," a collection of his short stories, to add to the 30 books he has published since his emigration from Warsaw in 1935, among them 8 novels, 11 children's books, 3 volumes of autobiography and 7 volumes of stories.

Even with an unlisted telephone number, the calls have not ceased. When the phone rang, Singer sprang from his chair and scurried into the next room. "He's very possessive about the phone," said Mrs. Singer, who had been sitting across the room, quietly doing needlepoint, and interjecting an occasional comment.

The call, Singer explained, was from his editor at The Jewish Daily Forward, which publishes nearly all of his work before it is translated into English. In the past, his work was translated by others, most often his nephew Joseph Singer, and he did the editing.

Increasingly now, he does the translations himself, not just because his nephew recently decided to pursue his own career as a painter, but also because Singer has grown more comfortable with English. Nonetheless, he still writes first in longhand in Yiddish, and types his manuscripts on the Yiddish typewriter he bought in 1935 for $65.

With the arrival of a photographer, Singer insisted on putting on his suit jacket and pulling his tie tight at the neck. "I'm from the old world," he said. "I feel naked without it." The phone rang again. This time, the caller was a someone who wanted to drop off a present: composition notebooks with no red lines down the left margin. "I don't like the red lines. I write from right to left, and for me the red is a disturbance."

"I love to speak on the phone," he said. "I don't know why. Why do you like one girl and not another? But for me, letter-writing is a nuisance. My letters are written with great speed, always with apologies for not writing sooner."

That triggered the memory of a letter that Singer had intended to mail that morning. He began emptying his pockets. For several minutes he flitted about the apartment riffling through stacks of papers. Then he remembered posting the letter after all.

"I have such crises every day," he explained matter-of-factly. "I need suspense, not only in my novels, but in life itself. If there is not positive suspense, then there is negative suspense." He will brook no psychological interpretations of his perpetual crises. "A psychologist would say that this means I am in love with my grandmother, or some such. I did love her, but that's not the explanation. We need suspense in life almost as much as we need bread."

The absence of such suspense, Singer added, warming to his subject, was the central failing of most modern fiction. "It is so much into psychologizing and sociologizing that the suspense is lost. Once you lose all the complexes, and all the crises are gone, you have nothing. It is too smooth. I create suspense in my work, and fate creates it in my life."

The doorbell rang, and the man with the notebooks walked in. He had 100 of them and he also had a packet of old reviews of Singer's books. The author, obviously delighted at his windfall, perused a review from The Jewish Current. It was a pan. "They always give me a bad review," he said. "It is a Marxist paper, and they complain that what I write is pornographic. Well, let me tell you, I like to write about sex. They say what I write is antisocial. So it is. Or they say it's not in the spirit of Jewishness, and so what if it's not? I don't consider this criticism. These reviews I ignore."

Two hours had passed by the time Mrs. Singer gently mentioned to her husband, whose energy showed no signs of flagging, that they ought to be thinking about dinner. The next day they were scheduled to leave for an eight-day stay in Florida.

"I hear it's been very hot down there," Mrs. Singer said.

"Maybe we shouldn't go," her husband replied. "Let's just forget the whole thing." A wry smile suggested he was gently teasing her, but she looked at him aghast.

"I'm all packed," she said.

"So unpack," he replied.

"We've made the reservations," Mrs. Singer said.

"Then cancel them," he said.

"But we can't cancel them. We have the Super Saver fare."

Isaac Bashevis Singer smiled benignly at his wife. "So then," he concluded, "we will go."


James A. Parcell/The Washington Post
Singer a year after winning prize.

PEOPLE: *French Academy Gives Consolation to Borges*

In Buenos Aires, Argentine writer **Jorge Luis Borges** accepted from French writer **Jean d'Ormesson** a gold medal from the Academie Francaise honoring his "extraordinary literary work." "I am surprised, I am gratified by the honor you have given me," Borges, 80 and blind, said. "After 80 years of life, I want to tell you that I feel like an undiscovered man, a man lost in this world."


Washington Post
Borges

Borges last week said he had given up all hope of winning the Nobel Prize for literature. "The possibility of my getting the award has been mentioned for the past 15 years, but they always give it to somebody else," Borges said the day before the prize was awarded to Greek poet **Odysseus Elytis**. The Academie Francaise, however, awarded him with the literary medal as a "testimony to our great feeling for Borges and to honor him for his extraordinary literary work," said d'Ormesson.

* * *

Fania Fenelon carried her battle with **Vanessa Redgrave** to New York, but lost. CBS Broadcast Group President **Gene Mater** says he won't remove Miss Redgrave from playing the role of Miss Fenelon in the dramatization of "Playing for Time" — her autobiographical book about survival in a Nazi concentration camp. Miss Fenelon is outraged that Miss Redgrave — a vocal backer of the Palestine Liberation Organization — was given the role. Says she, "She's a fanatic. I can't accept that." Mater says personal and political views shouldn't override artistic ability and that no one has a right to "veto the decisions of any entertainment or news medium."

* * *

All the king's men couldn't put all the king's horses together again, so they sent for help from Cornell University's highly regarded Veterinary College. The trouble affected only 16 of the 8,000 race horses owned by **King Hassan II** of Morocco, but since all the ailing thoroughbreds were lying down, seemingly paralyzed, the king's staff was understandably worried. That's when the call went out to Cornell, in Ithaca, N.Y., and before long Dr. **John Lowe**, a veterinary clinician, and Dr. **John King**, a veterinary pathologist, were Morocco-bound. The doctors found that the horses were suffering from an illness called laminitis, an inflammation of the hooves that is as painful for a horse as having a fingernail pulled off is for a human. With the right medicine and a few tricks such as corrective shoes, the Cornell vets had the animals back on their feet again. There was one disappointment though: They never got to meet King Hassan. It seems he was preoccupied with matters like a new budget and the war in the Sahara.

* * *

French Prime Minister **Raymond Barre**, admitted to hospital last week for a checkup, is expected to return home by the end of the week, a hospital bulletin said. Barre was taken to the Val de Grace military hospital in Paris Thursday suffering from high blood pressure, but doctors said his condition was not serious . . . **Mamie Eisenhower**, 82, hospitalized four weeks ago after suffering a stroke, is undergoing daily physical therapy to recover the use of her right arm and leg. The widow of the President Dwight D. Eisenhower has been in Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington since she suffered a stroke on Sept. 25 at her farm home near Gettysburg, Pa.

* * *

Songwriter **Jack Nitzsche** still must stand trial for allegedly attacking actress Carrie Snodgress, but a judge dismissed the charge of "rape by instrumentality" against him. At the conclusion of a three-hour preliminary hearing highlighted by the actress' account of the alleged assault, Los Angeles Municipal Judge George Trammell also dismissed a burglary count and ordered Nitzsche to appear Nov. 5 for arraignment on charges of assault with a deadly weapon, assault with intent to commit murder and false imprisonment. "He put the gun between my legs and talked about how he wanted to destroy that part of me," Miss Snodgress testified about her former boyfriend. Miss Snodgress, 33, an Academy Award nominee for her performance in "The Diary of a Mad Housewife," also told the court that Nitzsche tried to terrorize her by threatening to shoot her 7-year-old son as he slept. Miss Snodgress said she had known Nitzsche for 10 years and had dated him over a three-year period prior to the altercation.

— SAMUEL JUSTIN

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